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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2nd JANUARY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the past week there has been again no rainfall to report from any part of the country, except in five districts of the Madras Presidency, in Saugor in the Central Provinces, and in two of the Central India States. In the Punjab there was a slight fall in the Rawalpindi and Peshawar districts.

Agricultural prospects continue good everywhere. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Punjab, however, rain would prove beneficial to the crops.

The rice harvest in Bengal is expected to give generally fair outturn for the whole Province. In Coorg the rice crop has been good, but the coffee crop has fallen short.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 3rd)		
Bellary . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield average.
Kernool . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn below average; cattle disease in parts.
Gaujam . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops, dry grains and sugarcane thriving; fever and small-pox continue.
Kistna . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops generally fair; harvest paddy, outturn below average; fever and cattle disease prevail; small-pox in parts; water 2 feet over ancient.
Chingleput (Madras)	30 (average of 3 stations.)	Standing crops generally good, except where injured for want of timely rain; harvest paddy, yield below average.
Chombatore	23 (average of 3 stations.)	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.
Pangola	432 (average of 12 stations.)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and <i>cholem</i> , outturn about average; cholera in parts.
Bondra	80 (average of 7 stations.)	Standing crops generally fair; fever and cholera in parts.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JANUARY 4, 1883.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—contd.		
Malabar		Harvest second crop paddy commenced in two talukas; fever in parts; small-pox slight.
Travancore	18	Standing crops, paddy good; harvest paddy, outturn average; fever exists. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain in Ganjam, Kistna, Bellary, Kurnool, and Malabar; general prospects good.
Bombay—(Jan. 3rd).		
Kurrachee	Nil	River at Kotri on 25th, 3 feet 7 inches, 1 inch higher than on same date last year; fever generally prevalent; cattle disease in six talukas; small-pox in Kurrachee city, Kotri, and Sujawal talukas; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee, 24, 32, and 32 lbs. in Dadu 36, 38, and 50 lbs., in Tatta 24, 34, and 42 lbs., and in Jati 20, 36, and 40 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad		<i>Rabi</i> crops flourishing; fever in eight talukas; small-pox in Hyderabad Bago Tando, Sakrand, Moro, and Nausharo; cattle disease in Badin and Mirpur; wheat 26, <i>bajri</i> 40, <i>jowari</i> 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad		Standing crops healthy; fever in Dholka; small-pox in Dhandhuka, 1 death; wheat 29 and <i>bajri</i> 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda		Reaping of <i>kharif</i> completed, except in the Kari division; standing crops in good condition; <i>bajri</i> 31½ and rice 26 lbs. per rupee.
Surat		Crops healthy; reaping progressing; <i>jowari</i> 39 and <i>nagli</i> 56 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik		Weather fair; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; wheat 25½, <i>bajri</i> 36, and rice 23½ lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)		Abnormal temperature 1° warm from 28th to 30th, 2° warm on 27th, 31st and 1st, and 3° warm on 2nd; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal, except on 29th, when it was in defect of normal; wind normal.
Poona		Standing crops good; slight cholera in Baramati petta; <i>bajri</i> 44 and <i>jowari</i> 56 lbs., in Puna, <i>bajri</i> 41 and <i>jowari</i> 46 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar		<i>Rabi</i> crops generally good; <i>bajri</i> maximum 66 lbs. per rupee in Karjat, minimum 41 lbs. in Sheogaon; <i>jowari</i> , maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 50 lbs. in Sheogaon.
Sholapore		Reaping of early crops in progress; <i>rabi</i> crops promising; <i>jowari</i> 70 lbs. 25 tolas and <i>bajri</i> 50 lbs. 14 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar		Weather chilly; harvesting of early crops in progress; exotic cotton suffering from blight in five and wheat in two talukas; other late crops good; 5 deaths from cholera in Gadag; fever in four and cattle disease in three talukas; rice minimum 26 and <i>jowari</i> 47 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara		Preparing ground and sowing for second crop on coast; threshing paddy above Ghât; harvesting sugarcane on coast; cattle disease in two talukas; fever slight; common rice in Karwar 12½ seers per rupee, in district average 15½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot		General health good; weather cold; cholera continues in Navanagar and its two villages; <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>jowari</i> 35 lbs. per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Rabi</i> crops doing well; slight fever and cattle disease in a few districts.
Bengal—(Jan. 2nd)		
Chittagong	Nil	Weather fine and cold; prospects of crops good; harvesting of <i>amun</i> still continues; prices steady; public health generally good.
Dacca	Nil	Harvesting of <i>amun</i> paddy continues, yield average; winter crops doing well; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	Nil	Prospects of late rice fair, yield estimated at about from 12 to 14 annas; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; public health generally good, though fever and cholera somewhat prevalent in some parts of the interior.
Moorshedabad	Nil	State and prospects of crops favourable; harvesting of <i>amun</i> still going on; <i>rabi</i> crops promising; fever in a mild form prevails here and there.
Rajshahye	Nil	Prospects of crops favourable; public health fair.
Burdwan	Nil	Weather seasonable; harvesting of winter rice not quite finished; prospects fair; cholera and fever prevalent in parts of the district.
Itanngpore	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; reaping of <i>amun</i> still going on; cholera still prevalent in Gaibanda Sub-division.
Bhagalpur	Nil	Prospects of winter crops good; rice still being harvested, outturn fair; general health good.
Purneah	Nil	Prospects of crops good; reaping of rice not finished; health improving.
Patna	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> crops progressing favourably; paddy being reaped; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Durbhanga	<i>Nil</i>	Rice crop nearly all harvested; <i>rabi</i> crops very promising; fever prevailing in south of district; otherwise public health generally good.
Hazaribagh	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cold and seasonable; prospects of cold-weather crops good; general health good.
Cuttack	<i>Nil</i>	Late rice still being reaped; prospects of winter crops good; public health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been no rain this week also in any part of the province; most of the <i>arun</i> rice has been harvested; and a general fair outturn is expected for the whole province, though in some parts the crop has been much below the average; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops and tobacco reported on very favourably almost everywhere; sugarcane also promising, it is being cut in some districts; fever and cholera, though still prevalent, are said to be abating in several places; cases of small-pox continue to be reported from Sarun, Singbhoon, and Manbhoon.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Jan. 2nd)	No rain	Prospects favourable; <i>aghani</i> rice cut; no sickness; prices steady.
Allahabad (" 3rd)	No rain	Prices falling slightly; prospects good.
Gorakhpur (" 2nd)	. . . . .	Weather fine; crops promising; work plentiful; prices steady.
Jhansi (" 1st)	. . . . .	<i>Rabi</i> germinating well; weather cloudy; rain will be most beneficial; prices almost stationary; small-pox amongst children continues; cattle disease of a mild type prevailing in pargana Jhansi.
Agra (" 2nd)	. . . . .	No rain, but weather cloudy now and then; well irrigation going on; small-pox continues in two parganas; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly ( " " )	. . . . .	Rain wanted; prices unchanged; health good; prospects generally good.
Meerut (" ")	No rain	Rain very much wanted, but prices as yet unaffected; <i>gur</i> coming into market in large quantities; small-pox abating.
Kumaon (" ")	No rain	Crops suffering from want of rain; typhus has again broken out in three villages, otherwise health good; cattle disease still prevalent; prices slightly risen.
Lucknow ( " " )	. . . . .	Rain urgently wanted for the <i>rabi</i> crops; prospects fair; general health good, but small-pox and measles continue in the city.
Partabgarh ( " " )	. . . . .	<i>Rabi</i> promising exceedingly well; sugarcane being pressed; no sickness.
Sitapur (" ")	No rain	Rain much wanted; irrigation from wells in progress; small-pox abating in tahsil Sitapur, but reported to have appeared in Biswan; prices still on the whole stationary.
Fyzabad (" ")	No rain	Prospects good; general health good; prices steady.
Rae Bareilly (" 1st)	. . . . .	<i>Rabi</i> outlook good; rain wanted; no sickness among men and cattle; prices stationary.
Cawnpore (" 2nd)	No rain	<i>Kharif</i> outturn above average; <i>rabi</i> crops look promising; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Farukhabad ( " " )	. . . . .	Prospects fair; prices steady; weather seasonable; rain much needed. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain; prospects continue favourable, though rain would be beneficial all round; typhus has again broken out in three villages of Kumaon; small-pox continues in Lucknow city and in portions of Sitapur, Jhansi, and Agra, otherwise general health good; prices with slight fluctuations remain stationary.
Punjab—(Jan. 3rd)		
Delhi . . . . .	. . . . .	Rain wanted; health good; harvest prospects fair; prices fluctuating.
Hissar . . . . .	. . . . .	Rain for <i>barani rabi</i> much wanted; small-pox continues in Rohtak; health otherwise good; prices almost stationary.
Umballa . . . . .	. . . . .	Rain wanted; health good; prices of food grains stationary, of gram and barley falling.
Jullundur . . . . .	. . . . .	Rain wanted; health good; prices falling.
Amritsar . . . . .	. . . . .	Rain wanted; health good; <i>rabi</i> sowings completed; slight rise in prices.
Lahore . . . . .	. . . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Ferozepore . . . . .	. . . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; slight rise in prices.
Sialkot . . . . .	. . . . .	Rain wanted; health good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi . . . . .	. . . . .	Slight rain; seasonal fever continues in the district generally; <i>kharif</i> gathered in and <i>rabi</i> sowings completed; cattle disease at Rawalpindi; slight fall in prices.
Peshawar . . . . .	. . . . .	Slight rain; <i>rabi</i> sowings completed; prices almost stationary.
Mooltan . . . . .	. . . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	. . . . .	Rain wanted; health fair; harvest prospects fair; prices steady. <i>General Remarks.</i> —The health of the province and the prospects of the crops are generally good; rain is much wanted in nearly all the districts, Rawalpindi and Peshawar being the only ones in which there has been a slight fall during the week.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JANUARY 6, 1883.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Jan. 3rd)	.	Weather seasonable; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops very good; health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore (" 2nd)	.	Weather clear and cold; <i>rabi</i> crops in good condition; prospects and health good; wheat 20 seers per rupee.
Saugor (" ")	10	Crops excellent; health good; prices falling.
Seoni (" ")	.	Weather warm and sometimes cloudy; <i>rabi</i> crops most promising; health good; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad (Jan. 2nd)	.	Weather clear and cool; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; fever prevalent; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
Raipur (Dec. 30th)	.	Weather cool and pleasant; <i>rabi</i> crops promise well; health generally good; rice 32 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (" 28th)	.	Weather seasonable but a little cloudy; prospects and health good; rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa (Jan. 2nd)	.	Weather clear; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; small-pox reported; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather clear and cold; reaping and winnowing of <i>kharif</i> crops being rapidly pushed on; <i>rabi</i> crops promise well; public health generally good; prices steady.
British Burma—		
(Dec. 30th)		
Rangoon	Nil	Total rainfall 102.02 inches; one death from cholera, otherwise public health good; crops progressing.
Bassein	Nil	Total rainfall 125.83 inches; two deaths from cholera in town, otherwise public health good; reaping going on.
Prome	Nil	Total rainfall 50.21 inches; two deaths from cholera in town, otherwise public health good; reaping nearly finished in several places.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	Nil	Total rainfall 20.90 inches; public health good both in Moulmein and the district; no cattle disease reported; reaping nearly finished.
Toungoo	Nil	Total rainfall 91.64 inches; public health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Public health good; crops good; reaping and gathering progressing.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Jan. 2nd)	Nil	Weather seasonable; reaping of <i>sali</i> paddy in progress; ploughing land for <i>aus</i> ; public health good.
Sylhet (" 3rd)	Nil	Harvesting of <i>aman</i> nearly finished; cold-weather crops promising; cholera still reported from sub-divisions, apparently abating; small-pox reported from Karenganj and Sunamganj.
Cachar (" ")	Nil	Weather unchanged; reaping of <i>sali</i> crops continue; common rice 21½ seers per rupee; three cases of cholera reported from Sadr station.
Dibrugarh (" ")	Nil	Weather very cold; <i>sali dhan</i> nearly gathered; few cases of cholera reported from the Sadr sub-division.
Mysore and Coorg—		
(Jan. 3rd)		
Bangalore . . . .	.	<i>Kartik</i> paddy and horse-gram harvested; standing crops in good condition; season prospects favourable; health good.
Mercara . . . .	.	Rainfall up to date 203.55, being the maximum ever reached; reaping of rice and picking of coffee proceeding; former crop good, latter short; price of food grains falling; public health good, but fever prevalent in Nanjarajapatna taluka.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —General reports from the districts favourable generally in all respects; fever prevalent in parts, but public health good on the whole; harvesting of season crops active; prices continue easy.
Berar and Hyderabad—		
(Jan. 3rd)		
Amraoti . . . .	.	Cotton-picking continued; <i>rabi</i> crops in good condition; wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . . .	.	<i>Kharif</i> reaping continued; <i>rabi</i> crops progressing favourably.
Hyderabad . . . .	.	Standing crops prospering; cholera abating; cattle disease in some taluks; prices: wheat 16, coarse rice 10½, white <i>juari</i> 25½, yellow <i>juari</i> 34½, and <i>tur</i> 29½ seers per halli sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
(Jan. 3rd)		
Indore . . . .	.	No change since last report.
Morar (Gwalior) . . .	05	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna . . . .	.	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . . .	.	Weather cold; <i>rabi</i> crops thriving; public health good, prices falling.
Goona	11	Crops good; health fair; wheat 23 seers 8 chittacks.
Bhopal . . . .	.	Weather cool; crops and public health good.
Agar . . . .	.	Health and prospects good.
Newgong . . . .	.	<i>Rabi</i> prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.
Manpur . . . .	.	Weather clear and cold; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops good; prices stationary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 22nd December, 1882.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

• • The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mahārājā Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore Bahádur, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.

The Hon'ble Rājā Siva Prasād, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khān Bahádur, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Durgā Charan Láhā.

The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.

The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.

The Hon'ble R. Miller.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble R. MILLER took his seat as an Additional Member.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT
BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, be taken into consideration. In doing so he said he did not think it was necessary to trouble the Council with any lengthy remarks at present, as he had already on a previous occasion given a somewhat full account of the objects which this Bill proposed to secure, and he had subsequently also explained certain modifications which the Select Committee proposed to make. A complete statement of the modifications they finally recommended would be found in the report of the Select Committee which was last printed, and it was so full that he did not think that any speech which he could make would explain more clearly to the Council than that document did the changes which had been made and the reasons which had rendered those changes necessary. He would only add that the Committee had done their best to give effect to the suggestions made by the Local Government, which, in a purely local Bill of this nature, was the best qualified to decide on matters of detail, and that they had also given their most careful consideration to the whole of the remarks contained in the communications and memorials which had been received from the outside public.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS moved that after section 10 of the Bill the following section be inserted :—

Amendment of section 40.
(Power of Conciliator to compel attendance.)

“ 11. In section forty, for the word ‘invite’ the word ‘direct’ shall be substituted; and for the second clause the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“ Any person who, without sufficient excuse, fails to attend or be present as directed under this section shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 174 of the Indian Penal Code.”

This clause, he said, had been excluded at the last meeting of the Select Committee, at which he was unable to be present, by the casting vote of the President, and, as it was a matter of considerable importance, it was thought advisable to place the amendment before the Council. On looking at the papers which had been circulated to the members of the Council, it would be seen that the question of compelling the attendance of the opposite party before the arbitrator was regarded as one of considerable importance. The Local Government advised that the power should be granted, and the Special Judge also thought that such a course would be judicious, although he had some doubt as to the best mode of carrying it into effect. Dr. Pollen showed that, when both parties appeared, fifty per cent. of the cases were amicably settled, and the Puna Sarvajanik Sabha had forwarded a memorial, passed by a general meeting of the inhabitants of Puna, in which they accepted the alteration, only they thought the penalty should be made more stringent. He therefore thought the change was a desirable one, and he would propose that it should be adopted.

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said :—“ My Lord, I should be sorry to impede in any way the passing of the Bill as revised by the Select Committee. But in the Report of that Committee I read the following words :—‘ We have, after a very full consideration of the arguments adduced on both sides, struck out the 11th section of the Bill as introduced, which would have empowered a Conciliator, whose assistance is invoked by one party to a dispute, to compel the attendance of the opposite party. The majority of us think it safer not to confer such a power at present.’ The present amendment seeks to restore the *ipsissima verba* of the section thus rejected. The punitive sanctions which it creates, seem to go beyond the intention of the Legislature in framing the original Act. The question as to whether attendance on Conciliators should be made compulsory was considered when the original Act was under discussion, and it was decided that such attendance should be left optional. The question has again been considered by the Select Committee to which the present Bill was referred, and after a full examination of the arguments on both sides, the proposal to make such attendance compulsory was rejected. I feel sure, my Lord, that reasons must exist for now proposing to grant punitive sanctions which have been thus repeatedly and deliberately refused. But I hope that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will favour the Council with a statement of those reasons; and that any Member of the Select Committee who may have altered his opinion, since he signed the Report, will acquaint us with the arguments that have led to his doing so.”

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE said that, as one of the members of the Select Committee, and as being in part responsible for the rejection of this amendment by the Committee, he thought it necessary to state his reasons for his opinion. In the first place, this amendment differed entirely from any of the other amendments which had been made in the Bill. He was quite ready to agree, and he thought the Council ought to agree, to any amendment which might be necessary to make the intention of the original Act clear. But the amendment now before the Council went beyond the intention of the original Act, and authorized a system of conciliation which the Legislative Council in passing it did not intend. The question whether attendance on the Conciliators should be made compulsory was considered by the Bombay Government before

the Act was passed, and it was decided in the negative after careful consideration by the then Government of Bombay. The then Governor wrote that, having carefully considered the question whether the raiyat should be compelled to attend before the Conciliators, he thought that he should not be so compelled.

"If the Conciliation Judge had the power of compelling the attendance of the raiyat to answer the money-lender's claim, he, the Judge, would have a power which would be liable to abuse. Though he would not have the power of deciding, or enforcing his decision if he formed one, still he would, by compelling attendance, be able, if so disposed, to put great pressure on the raiyat to compromise the claim. Such power of applying pressure by an educated man of position upon an uneducated and humble man, or a claim preferred by a man generally of some education and wealth, is a power that ought not to be conferred upon honorary Conciliation Judges in the present state of society in the Dekkhan. I state this with confidence, appealing to the knowledge of those who are acquainted with the Native gentry of the Dekkhan, from among whom the Conciliation Judges would have to be selected."

This view of the matter was accepted by the Legislative Council in 1879, and, if not actually accepted, was acquiesced in by the Hon'ble Member who was the distinguished author of the Act. But what had happened after that with regard to the system of conciliation? It would be in the recollection of the Council that the original Act provided that no police-officer should be appointed a Conciliator. Apparently, that provision was intended to include, or rather to exclude, the village-officers called police-patéis from being Conciliators. Afterwards, in 1881, the Government of Bombay having, Mr. CROSTHWAITE supposed, found out that this exclusion was inconvenient, and being unable to find a sufficient number of Conciliators without having recourse to the services of police-patéis, this Council was asked to amend the Act, and then his hon'ble friend Mr. Gibbs asked the Council to say that the words "officer of police" in the original Act should not be deemed to include the village-paté. The village-paté as represented by Sir Richard Temple and the Hon'ble Mr. Hope in 1879 was a person who ought not to be entrusted with the administration of cases between money-lenders and raiyats.

Speaking of the appointment of patéis to be village-munsifs, Sir Richard Temple advocated the measure, and explained that the village-tribunals would have nothing to do with affairs between raiyats and money-lenders—a class of cases, he added, with which they would be utterly unfitted to deal; and the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, speaking in relation to the same matter—the appointment of the headmen to be village-munsifs—said in 1879, "there is this further difficulty in their case, that the bulk of our petty suits are brought by money-lenders with whom the paté would too often be, by want of education or by absolute interest, unqualified to cope."

Accordingly, it was understood at that time that these patéis were not to be Conciliators, but now by the alteration made in the law in 1881 they could be appointed Conciliators, and, Mr. CROSTHWAITE supposed, had been so appointed in many instances by the Bombay Government. Therefore, he thought it fair to infer that the class of men who could be appointed Conciliators at present were not a higher class of persons than those in respect of whom the legislation of 1879 was enacted, but that they might absolutely include a class which was declared at that time to be unfitted to deal with cases in which raiyats and money-lenders were concerned. Now, the Council was called upon to go a step further and reverse the decision it had come to in 1879, and to make failure to attend before the Conciliators penal. Mr. CROSTHWAITE thought, under these circumstances, they should proceed with great caution. They ought to have before them full information as to the real working of this measure of conciliation, and as to whether the abuses which Sir Richard Temple anticipated had occurred. In a note by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope which had been put before the Council as Paper No. 1 relating to the Bill, and in several other papers connected with this Bill, reference was made to a report of Dr. Pollen, and quotations were made from that report which showed that the system of conciliation had on the whole worked very well. Mr. CROSTHWAITE had no fault to find with those quotations, but he thought it necessary, as Dr. Pollen's report had not been placed before the Council, to quote at greater length than the

Hon'ble Mr. Hope had done what Dr. Pollen said on the other side of the question; and if the quotations which were already before the Council were read in connection with the quotations which MR. CROSTHWAITE would make, he thought the Council would then be placed in a position to arrive at a fair understanding of Dr. Pollen's meaning. The Special Judge said :—

"The chief objection I have to the system is that it tends to encourage collusive agreements and to nullify to a great extent one of the principal objects of the Act, namely, the relief from debt of the indebted agriculturists, by the facilities which it affords for evading that searching enquiry into the merits of each transaction which to my mind is the most important means of relief afforded by the Act. There are many conscientious and zealous Conciliators who seek to probe the true merits of each case, and who use all their influence to persuade the parties to come to an equitable compromise. Other Conciliators are more easy-going, and such persons are apt to be made mere registrars for giving legal sanction to the claims presented to them. Large number of conciliation-agreements are little better than mere renewal bonds supplanting old deeds. In former reports I have enlarged upon this subject, and it will here suffice thus briefly to refer to my views. I have only to mention in this connection a new practice which seems to be growing up in some places. When a loan is being negotiated, in order to avoid the trouble and expense of writing out a bond on stamped paper and of having it formally registered by a Village-Registrar, the parties go before a Conciliator. The creditor makes a demand. The debtor admits the debt and promises to pay in certain sums and at certain times as may have been fixed upon. The Conciliator takes down the agreement in writing. It is signed by the parties. It is then sent to Court and takes effect as a decree. The dispute and the pleadings are a kind of legal fiction to give the Conciliator jurisdiction. The lender thus gets what is equivalent not only to a registered bond, but to a registered bond with a decree cut and dry already tacked thereto, and this he gets, without stamped paper, registration or litigation—by the mere collusion or consent of the borrower. In this way the stamp and registration laws are easily evaded. I do not think a state of things like this was ever contemplated. It does not, however, appear illegal."

The Bombay Government, in commenting on Dr. Pollen's report in paragraph 17 of their resolution, wrote as follows :—

"The merits and defects of the system of conciliation are impartially stated at length in paragraph 44 of the report. It is satisfactory to learn that both Mr. Ranadé and Mr. Bhede testify to the usefulness of the system, and that the Special Judge is himself of opinion that, where the Conciliators are efficient, the system may fairly be held to have done much good. But His Excellency in Council considers that it would be still too early to pronounce a definite opinion on the success of this system. The irregular practice referred to at the end of paragraph 44 requires careful watching. The mere fact that it is possible under the existing law to obtain what is equivalent to a registered bond with a decree attached by means of a collusive dispute before a Conciliator, and without registration, stamp or litigation, shows the necessity of careful supervision."

That being the state of the case, the Council should consider to what extent abuses of this kind might possibly extend. It appeared from the returns attached to Dr. Pollen's report that there were something like 70,000 applications made to the Conciliators last year, and in 25,000 of these cases the party invited to attend (who, Mr. CROSTHWAITE presumed, would generally be the raiyat) neglected or refused to appear. Possibly, the effect of the amendment which the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs had proposed would be that these 25,000 persons might be compelled to attend. But, before they authorized such a measure of compulsion, the Council ought distinctly to know that no such abuses as had been pointed out by Dr. Pollen had taken place, or were likely to take place. And information to that effect was not before the Council. His hon'ble friend Mr. Hope, when the Act was passed, stated his belief that, if the decisions of the Conciliators were just and equitable, the parties would attend. Mr. CROSTHWAITE perfectly agreed in that expression of opinion, and he believed, if time was given, it would be found that confidence would grow up, and that before a just Conciliator the parties would attend, but before an unjust one they would not attend; which was the result they must all wish to see attained. But there had not been sufficient time to ascertain the effect of the Act, as it had been in force a very short time. The report of Dr. Pollen was not before the Council; but it had been seen from the passages now quoted that even he spoke in a dubious manner on the subject, and that the Bombay Government re-echoed his tone.

The Council would no doubt be told that what had been done was exactly in accordance with the French law, from which this system was borrowed.

But MR. CROSTHWAITE, on looking into the matter, had found some very material differences between the two laws. He had quoted Dr. Pollen to show the force which a decree given by the Conciliators had: it had the effect of an unappealable decree. A man might go before a Conciliator and mortgage his property on most unconscionable terms, and there was no appeal from the agreement so made. If MR. CROSTHWAITE wanted to upset the Act altogether, this was the very provision which he would introduce. Notwithstanding the clauses forcing the Courts to go behind the bond, the money-lenders were provided with the means of evading those wholesome provisions of the Act. It might be said that the Government could watch the working of this conciliation-system and prevent its abuse. But we had to deal with very clever people, who had their whole attention directed to the matter, and they would soon find out how to evade the law. He was firmly of opinion that the introduction of the proposed clause, together with the extraordinary force given to agreements made before a Conciliator, would virtually upset the intention of the Act if its operation was not very carefully watched. Under the French law, the agreement in a Conciliation Court had no such power as the Act gave to it. It was merely an authenticated private agreement, by which no lien on real property could be created: and if the parties wished to enforce it, they had to go before the Courts. Neither had the Council a precedent in the French law in the matter of the penalty which it was proposed to attach to non-attendance before the Conciliator. The French law merely provided that, if either of the parties did not choose to attend, he was liable to pay a fine of ten francs, and that fine could be imposed only by the Court of first instance before which the case might ultimately come. If the fine was not paid, that Court might refuse to hear the defaulting party's suit if he was a plaintiff, or might give a decree against him without hearing his defence if he was a defendant. This was very different from what was now proposed.

The only other argument likely to be brought in support of the amendment was what he might call the confidence argument. It was said that this Council was now dealing with a local question, and ought to accept the recommendations of the Local Government. MR. CROSTHWAITE was quite prepared to act to a certain extent on that principle, but he thought that in this instance it was carried too far. He thought that their confidence must be tempered with discretion. When, having already confided in the Bombay Government of 1879, which was against the conferment of power to compel attendance before the Conciliators, he was now asked to place confidence in the Bombay Government of 1882, which asked that the power might be conferred, he felt himself very much in the position of the patriarch when he was called upon to give a second blessing. The Council had already given their confidence to the Bombay Government in 1879, and if that Government now wished them to adopt a different course, it should afford the Council very strong reasons for changing their opinion; and that had not been done. He held a strong opinion on this point, and he thought that, before the Council proceeded to make attendance upon Conciliators compulsory, they ought to have greater experience of the working of the Act and a certain assurance that those abuses (which, he must confess, he considered gross abuses) to which Dr. Pollen had referred were not likely to recur.

He would therefore vote against the amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. HORE said it would be necessary for him to reply to the running fire of objections which had been brought to bear upon him by a somewhat similar series of rather curt replies, because, as regarded some of the points raised, if he were to resort to the means of answering them fully which were at his disposal, it would lead him to draw largely from the bulky volume which was in his hand and from one or two more which he had under the table; and, if he attempted to do so, he would be obliged to trespass very largely upon the time of the Council. As, however, he did not think the Council would consider such a tedious course to be necessary, he should be obliged to give replies which must necessarily appear to be of a somewhat dogmatic character. One of . . .

the objections which had been taken was that the effect of the amendment would be to go beyond the intention of the original Act, and was therefore inadmissible, since it was recognised on all hands that, in the legislation now before the Council, it was not intended to interfere in any degree whatever with the principles of that Act. But he ventured altogether to deny that the amendment went in any way beyond the scope and intention of the Act. The Act might be said to comprise both main principles and detailed provisions by which those principles were to be carried out. Starting with the previous litigation was a very ruinous as well as a very tedious process for all parties. The principle of conciliation was that the two persons at issue, who both, or, at any rate, one of them, were supposed to be more or less wrong-headed, should be brought in the first instance before a person of greater intelligence and better position, and of certainly more calm mind than either,—a person who was able to give them good advice; and that they should then be left to decide whether they would take it or carry on the war to the bitter end. Any measure, therefore, which was calculated to allow that principle full play was within the intention of the original Act. The present proposal was to be looked upon as a mere detail of machinery for carrying out that intention fairly on a point in which that machinery had been found to fail; and he could, with little trouble, point out to the Council various amendments of a similar character which had been made without any objection by the Bill of last year. The point in which the original intention of the Act had failed was simply this, that whereas it was intended that both the parties should appear before an intelligent person, who would, if possible, bring them to terms, it was found in practice that, in a large proportion of the total number of cases, one of the parties did not so come before the Conciliator; and, consequently, the conciliation, which the law intended to take place before litigation was resorted to, had no chance of coming into play.

As to the next objection which was taken to the Bill, it was raised by the Hon'ble Member who spoke first in the debate, and Mr. Hope thought it was also embodied in substance in the remarks which fell from his hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite. It was said that, when the original Act was under consideration, the Government of Bombay was opposed to conferring upon Conciliators the power which the amendment now proposed to give them, and quotations were made in support of that statement from a minute written by Sir Richard Temple, in which he said that he thought the power was liable to abuse, and that the Conciliator might put great pressure on the raiyat in order to induce him to compromise the claim in favour of the money-lender. It was likewise said that the refusal on the part of the Bombay Government to confer upon the Conciliator the power of summoning the defendant had been accepted by the Council as well as by himself. Thirdly, it was pointed out that, as regarded police-patels, he himself had said, in a certain note which he had written, that he did not think it was desirable to impose upon the police-patels in the Dekkhan the responsibility of deciding certain cases.

With regard to these three points, which he had briefly, but he hoped not incorrectly, enunciated, he would remark that the Council were now in the year 1882 and not in the year 1879, and that they might therefore at present very well grant a power, though in 1879 they had no sufficient warrant for doing so. Again, without laying too much stress on technicalities, he might say that the only way in which the refusal had been accepted was a demi-official way, in the course of the private consideration given to the subject by the Executive Government. So far as he recollected, the subject never came up before the Legislative Council. As to the particular question of police-patels, he must point out that his note was on a totally different subject, and what he there said was, that he did not think it was desirable to impose upon the hardworked patels of the Dekkhan the duty of acting as judges in all civil suits exceeding Rs. 10 in value. He had never said that they might not be trusted to exercise the power of bringing two wrong-headed people together with a view to enter into a compromise, and he objected to that inference being drawn from his note or to its being used for such a purpose.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE here observed that he had said that the quotation referred to the different matter of village-munsifs.

MR. HOPE said that this was so, but then what became of the applicability of the quotation? Either it applied to this case, or it did not. If not, then the remarks by his hon'ble friend must be held to come under the stricture of total irrelevance.

However, passing from the observation that the Council were now legislating in the year 1882 and not in 1879, he would proceed to the demand which had been made for fuller information to prove that certain abuses had not occurred. Reference had been made to certain quotations which were given in the note which he had written on Dr. Pollen's report; and it was said that, if they were read with certain other quotations from the latter document which he had not given, a very different view of the question from his would probably be justified. He would here remark that he *did* in that note also say as follows:—

“While thus quoting Dr. Pollen against himself, it is only fair to invite perusal of his 43rd and 44th paragraphs, in which he objects to the system that there is in it no guarantee against claims purposely enhanced in order to make the remissions imposing, against collusive agreements, or for that thorough investigation into the true merits of each transaction which could be secured by the application of the law in the Civil Courts.”

MR. HOPE did not for a moment suppose that his hon'ble friend meant to imply that Dr. Pollen was not quoted with fairness, but, having supplemented his statement by the words out of his note which MR. HOPE had just read, he would remark that the whole of this matter was outside the present question. The issue which the whole of Dr. Pollen's remarks, taken together, really raised was, whether conciliation, on the whole, was a good thing or not. Dr. Pollen was an able and thoroughly trained judicial officer, and his general opinion was that no authority, except the regular Civil Courts, was fit to investigate matters of this sort; he considered, on the whole, that any procedure by way of conciliation was unsatisfactory, and that the Courts would do the work much better. In carrying out the system of conciliation, his recommendations would be directed towards bringing the Conciliators under the fetters of the law, and attaching to them the restrictions imposed on the Civil Courts. MR. HOPE was not now called upon to defend the principle of conciliation, because it was not proposed to touch it in the present Bill. On the other hand, he thought that the demand to show that abuses had not occurred was an exceedingly fair and reasonable one. In answer to that demand, he could only say, in the first place, that no general complaints had been received from any portion of these districts that the Conciliators had abused the power which had been entrusted to them. No such complaint had been made in any of the memorials which were before the Council, nor had it ever reached him from outside. As to the statement made by Dr. Pollen, that certain objectionable agreements might be made before the Conciliator, and that renewal-bonds might be substituted for the existing ones, all MR. HOPE could at present produce in answer to it were certain statistics which he intended to refer to at a later period of the debate, and in which it was shown that the greater number of bonds were not renewal-bonds but records of original transactions between the parties. He thought, therefore, that there was nothing to show that that particular form of abuse had prevailed to any great extent. Then, another argument which had been brought forward in proof that abuses must exist was this, that he himself had said that, if the Conciliators' Courts were good, the people would themselves resort to them, and that, if they were not, they would stay away; and it was inferred, from the large number of refusals or neglects to attend, that the people were dissatisfied with the system. MR. HOPE found that neither this argument nor the facts would bear that inference. As regarded the people failing to attend before the Conciliator, it was shown in the reports that it was not always the raiyat who stayed away, but the complainant, the saukár himself, who, having brought his complaint before the Conciliator, did not appear to press it, the reason being that he merely sought to use this process as a screw *in terrorem*. But, granting that there was a large proportion of raiyats who did not attend before the Conciliator, there was

another answer, which was that there was no security that the raiyat had ever received the summons to attend. If the argument from Sir Richard Temple which was put forward was held to be good, and if it was to be supposed that the Conciliators would use their powers in favour of the saukárs, then that at once afforded a good reason why the Conciliator and the saukár between them should take uncommon good care that the raiyat heard nothing about the application. The saukár usually did not want conciliation at all. Therefore, nothing could be inferred from the mere absence of the parties. Nor was there any inconsistency between the present motion and the remarks which he had made on a former occasion, and to which reference had this day been made. The most probable reason, if he might venture to suggest one, for the non-attendance of the parties was a combination of all these reasons together. There might be certain cases in which the saukárs succeeded in preventing the attendance of the raiyat; there might be some cases in which the raiyat took no trouble to attend; and there might be others in which he had never heard of the application made to the Conciliator. The objections now made were of exactly the same character as those which were taken to the provision in the Bill of 1879, that the defendant should be obliged to attend; yet they now knew that that provision had produced the very best effect.

He would now pass on to another point, namely, the remarks which had been made with reference to the French system. It was said that the system inaugurated by the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act differed from the French system, because in France the parties might appear before the Courts to contest an agreement made before a Conciliator, whereas here it had the effect of an unappealable decree. His answer to that was, that here also, before an agreement could take effect, the parties were allowed to appear before the Court, and they received ample notice that they might do so. The Act required the Conciliator to forward the agreement to the Court of the Subordinate Judge, notice was issued to the parties to show cause within one month why the agreement should not take effect as a decree, and rules were framed taking the utmost possible precautions to ensure the notice reaching the parties. It was said that these were "unappealable decrees," but to that statement Mr. HOPE begged altogether to demur. These proceedings were entirely open to revision under Chapter VII of the Dekkhan Raiyats' Act. Under that chapter, the special Judge was empowered to transfer applications from one Conciliator to another in cases in which he had reason to believe that injustice was likely to be done, and in every way the proceedings could be rectified, under the revisional power given, if there was anything very gross or wrong in them. Finally, it was said that the fine imposed under the French law was only ten francs, and that that could not be imposed by the Conciliator. To that Mr. HOPE would reply that here the fine could not be imposed by the Conciliator either. The amendment merely rendered a person disobeying a summons to attend before a Conciliator liable to the same fine to which every person is liable for not attending on the lawful summons of a Court of Justice. Proceedings would have to be taken before a Magistrate for the adjudication of the fine, and the Conciliator would have nothing to do with its imposition.

He hoped that by these remarks he had succeeded in showing, first, that the amendment was not beyond the original intention of the Act; secondly that the Council were perfectly at liberty now to provide new details of machinery for carrying out that intention, which they did not feel justified in providing in 1879; thirdly, that there was no proof that any abuses had arisen, or were likely to arise, in the working of the Act, or that any of the precautions against abuse which had been provided were insufficient. Also that no extraordinary power was asked for the Conciliators, and no special hardship was likely to occur from the exercise of that which it was proposed to confer on them.

Lastly, he would refer to the "confidence argument" which had been objected to by his friend the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite. It should be remembered that on this question this Legislative Council was, for technical reasons,

obliged to legislate, instead of the discussion and settlement of the matter being left to the local legislature. That being so, he thought that in this matter the Council might place the same confidence in the judgment of the present Local Government as it might be seen from the debates had been placed in the Local Government of 1879; especially might they do so in a matter in regard to which the Government of Bombay was in close communication with the local authorities to whom the duty of administering the law had been entrusted, and had also the advantage of watching closely the comments of the local Press. But there was another form of the confidence argument to which he would refer, and that was, that, at the time the conciliation-system and the village-munsifs were proposed, he had to undergo considerable opposition on the ground that there were no fit men available for the discharge of the duties which it was proposed to impose upon them. The line of argument Mr. HORN then took was more generous and, he was glad to say, had been proved more just, with regard to the integrity and the capacity of the Natives of India. He then said that, to his own personal knowledge, there were a considerable number of Native gentlemen who would be found quite fitted to exercise the small amount of authority proposed to be conferred upon them by the Act. He was glad to say that these anticipations had been fully justified. There were at present upwards of three hundred Conciliators, and, after making due allowance for the incompetence or even for the misconduct of a few, if such really were necessary,—he thought only two or three had been removed from office,—the experience which these gentlemen brought to the performance of their duties, and the general satisfaction in which their proceedings were held, amply justified the confidence which was reposed in them. He, therefore, saw no reason why the Council should hesitate for a moment to confer upon them the small additional power which was now proposed. He did not know how the Natives of India were ever to be educated to self-government or to independence if they were not to be allowed to exercise a certain amount of responsibility. His own opinion was that, if responsibility was put well upon people's shoulders, it would be found that they bore it much better than was expected. There was no ground whatever to cast a slur on a number of gentlemen who had been performing these honorary and delicate services well for the last two years, and to refuse to give them the power of summoning the parties to appear which the amendment proposed.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said that he would not take up the time of the Council very long after the thorough and lengthy way in which this question had been threshed out; but as he happened to be one of the unfortunate minority of the Select Committee, and having been called upon as such by his friend the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter to explain the reasons on which he had acted, he wished to say a few words in support of the vote he had given in favour of the amendment before the Council. It was, he would not say unfair, but still not quite correct, to draw an argument in favour of the law as it stood from the fact that the Select Committee in this instance were willing to leave that law on the lines on which the Act had been originally passed; because, if the Hon'ble Member would look into the history of the case, he would find that the present amendment was put into the first draft of the Bill, and it was only at the last stage of the Committee's meetings that it was proposed to abandon it. His friend Mr. Gibbs had not been able to be present on that occasion, and consequently the members were two and two, and therefore the abandonment of the proposed section was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman of the Committee. Had Mr. Gibbs been able to be present, the section would have stood as originally drafted; so that, if any weight was to be attached to that occasion specially, it was fair to say that there were as many on one side as on the other.

But he himself did not attach much weight to that circumstance. The real reason which justified him in voting for the amendment was that the Bombay Government, who were really responsible for the working of the Bill, and who possibly understood better than the members of this Council the character of the amendment, although they rejected it in 1879, had subsequently,

after three years' experience gained, found that this power could safely be given to the Conciliator. It was not a question of giving their confidence to that Government in 1879, and not giving that confidence in 1882. But it seemed to him that that Government spoke in 1879 before gaining experience, and the Government of the present day made their recommendation after having found that experience. Considering the importance of the functions entrusted to Conciliators, it was only reasonable to give the Conciliators this additional power without which those functions were shorn of half their usefulness. His own opinion was that, in the majority of instances, it was not the raiyat but the *saukár* against whom the exercise of this power would be needed, and that it would be absurd for the Government to appoint Conciliators and to give them all these powers for the express purpose of bringing the two sides together, if, at the end, they were not in a position to do it. The penalty, as it stood in the amendment, was, he believed, only declaratory. He could not pretend to offer a professional opinion on that point, but it appeared to him that, if the word "directed" was used instead of "invited," the penalty would follow as a matter of course under section 174 of the Penal Code. The Conciliators could not act under that section themselves, but would have to go to the local Magistrate to enforce the penalty, and it struck SIR S. BAXLEY that the number of cases in which they would take the trouble to do so would not be very great. If they proceeded against one or two recusant persons, the parties concerned would become aware of the existence of this power, and the result would be that the parties would be brought together and the object of conciliation would be attained. But, without this power of bringing two parties together, it seemed to him that the Conciliators would be placed in a very false position. These were the reasons which induced him to support the amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said that he admitted that the amendment would merely have the effect of restoring to the Bill a section which originally stood in it. He admitted, also, that the omission of that section was due to an accidental circumstance, namely, the unavoidable absence of Mr. Gibbs from the meeting of the Select Committee. Owing to that absence, MR. ILBERT was unfortunately compelled to decide the question by his casting vote. He thought the supporters of the amendment were fully entitled to the benefit of both these admissions. After what had been said by Mr. Crosthwaite, he need not explain at length his reasons for opposing the amendment. They were, first, that the amendment made, not an alteration of detail, but a modification of principle, and, as such, went beyond the proper scope of the Bill; and, secondly, that the evidence before the Council was not sufficient to justify the making of the amendment. He would explain his first point by quoting the concluding remarks of the very able note by his friend Mr. Hope on which this Bill was founded. Speaking of the measure of 1879, Mr. Hope said:—

"In order to succeed in all respects, it needs no modification of principle, no change of method, nothing except the aid of a few legislative amendments to make its original meaning more clear, of vigorous executive action to carry out the provisions fully, and a little patience."

Then, was the effect of this amendment to make the original meaning of the Act more clear? He would answer this question by another quotation from the Hon'ble Member's speech in introducing the Bill in 1879:—

"The proposed Conciliators will so far differ from the French *Juges de Paix* that they will not have, in addition to conciliatory functions, a petty judicial jurisdiction up to 100 francs (=Rs. 50), nor will they be able to compel the attendance of the defendant before them; but they will in consequence be unable to exercise undue pressure, which, in India, might perhaps, under some circumstances, be apprehended."

So it was perfectly clear that the Government had in 1879 considered this point, and had, after deliberation, come to the conclusion that it was not wise or safe to confer on the Conciliators the powers which would be given them by the amendment. The principle, as he understood it, of the original Act was, that the plaintiff, before he began his suit, should be required to give the defendant an opportunity of attending before an impartial and reasonable person, and talking the question over, an opportu-

nity of which the defendant might avail himself or not, as he pleased. The proceeding, so far as the defendant was concerned, was to be probably voluntary. If so, was the Council now justified in making so great a departure from this principle? He submitted that they would not be justified in doing so, except upon full and clear evidence that the dangers apprehended in 1879 were found by experience to have no foundation. The Council were told that this was a matter in which they were to be guided by the opinion of the Bombay Government. MR. ILBERT admitted that they ought to attach the greatest possible weight to the opinion of the Bombay Government on such a point, but he did not think that they could altogether disclaim responsibility for this legislation, or refrain from exercising their own judgment as to the effect of the evidence before them. They had before them the very able report which had been drawn up by Mr. Pollen on the working of the Act in 1881. MR. ILBERT had very carefully read that document, particularly paragraphs 43 and 44, from which extracts had been made in previous speeches; and the impression which it left on his mind was that Mr. Pollen was on the whole favourably disposed to the system of conciliation, but that he believed it to be in certain cases liable to serious abuse. "My judgment," says Mr. Pollen, "is still, to a certain degree, in a state of suspense, and I cannot feel sanguine as to the ultimate success of the experiment." Now, what was the fair inference to be drawn from this statement? The inference which he would draw, was that the Council would be fully justified in continuing the powers conferred by the existing law on Conciliators, but that they would not be justified, without further evidence, in extending those powers. That was the inference he drew, and he thought the proper course to adopt was to leave the law as it stood, — not to take away one jot or tittle of the powers given by the existing law, but not to increase those powers. Nor did he think that the adoption of such a course would place the Conciliators in a false or undignified position. What was the position which they occupied? It was difficult to conceive a more dignified or responsible position. They occupied the position of arbitrators selected by the State for the purpose of determining disputes between *saukars* and *raiya*s; like other arbitrators, they had no power to compel the attendance of the defendant; but, if he failed, without sufficient reason, to appear, the Court would subsequently draw its own inference from his non-appearance. MR. ILBERT did not wish to make a single remark which might imply the slightest reflection on the integrity or capacity of the gentlemen who had been appointed to perform the responsible functions of Conciliators, but he would prefer to give them the opportunity of justifying that selection. He believed that the parties would appear before those Conciliators in whom they had confidence, and would decline to appear before those in whom they had no confidence.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS said in reply that the first practical observation which offered itself to his mind was that he regretted very much that he was unable to attend the last meeting of the Select Committee, because then the Council would probably have been spared this long debate. As had already been explained, so evenly were opinions balanced in the Committee, that, owing to his unavoidable absence, the question now before the Council had to be determined by the casting vote of the Chairman. Under such circumstances, MR. GIBBS did not think any argument or conclusion could be drawn one way or the other from the decision of the Committee. His hon'ble friend Mr. Hope had in his reply almost entirely disposed of all the points at issue. His hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite, in considering the question of police-patels, had quoted what he, MR. GIBBS, had said when he had charge at Simla of the first amending Bill. He did not think his friend could draw from what was then said any argument against the proposal to confer this power on police-patels. The police-patels of the Dekkhan were a very mixed class of people. Some of them were of a highly respectable class, and were the leading men of the village, and were possessed of great local influence, and were merely hereditary police-patels. The appointment of Conciliators was in the hands of the Local Government, who would make them on the recommendation of the local officers, who were intimately acquainted with all the people of the upper and more respect-

able classes; and every care would be taken to exercise in a proper manner the power which the Act gave for the appointment of Conciliators. It was because it was desirable that the best men available should be appointed Conciliators, that MR. GIBBS had urged the adoption of that amendment. It was not to be supposed that every police-patél would be made a Conciliator, but it was not desirable that Government should be debarred from appointing persons who were in a position of influence in the villages simply because they were hereditary police-patéis.

With regard to the observations which fell from his hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert, he must say he could not quite understand how the amendment which he proposed was an alteration in the principle of the Bill. It might be so, but he did not see it himself. The principle of the Bill was conciliation, and the principle of conciliation was to bring the parties together before a person who was to act as Conciliator. That being the principle of the Bill, he looked upon this amendment as an additional step taken in furtherance of that principle. It was proposed under the advice of the Government of Bombay, given after an experience of a three years' working of the Act. It was not an "appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober," as had been suggested, but the opinion of the Bombay Government given in the dark *versus* the Bombay Government given after a great deal of light had been thrown on the subject. He thought that this amendment was not an alteration in principle: it was only an alteration in the procedure by which that principle would be carried out.

As to the fact of there not being evidence sufficient before the Council to prove whether the Conciliators had done well or not, MR. GIBBS admitted that there was not much information on that point in the letters of Dr. Pollen. But the Council must remember that with Dr. Pollen's report came up the reports of two of the Subordinate Judges, one of whom had a longer judicial experience than Dr. Pollen; and he was very strongly in favour of the measure which MR. GIBBS pressed the Council to accept. They must remember also that the Local Government did not form its opinion entirely on Dr. Pollen's report. If it did, this Council would be able to form exactly as good an opinion as the Bombay Government. But the Bombay Government had before them other papers and also the experience of a conference on this very point. At that conference were the Commissioner, the Special Judge and one, if not both, of the Subordinate Judges, together with the Members of Council. And the result of that conference was that the measure as originally laid before the Select Committee was approved, and this contained the clause which formed his (MR. GIBBS') amendment.

He did not think he need take up the time of the Council any longer in regard to this matter. He thought it was a matter in regard to which the Council ought to be guided by the opinion of the Bombay Government, which was, that the want of authority to enforce the attendance of parties seriously impeded the work of conciliation; and, for his own part, he did not think that the grant of such power was likely to be detrimental in any way. The Sarva-janik Sabhá recommended that the Conciliators should have power given to them to summon the defendant to appear, and if he failed to appear the Conciliator should have power to issue a warrant to compel attendance. There might be some doubt as to whether section 173 of the Penal Code did or did not apply to the case of Conciliators—whether they were or were not public servants; and therefore it was thought better to make the matter perfectly clear by a declaration that that section should be applicable to orders made by Conciliators, and this was proposed to be done by the alteration of the word "invite" to the word "direct." MR. GIBBS did not think that any harm was likely to occur to any body from the exercise of this power, and he thought that a provision of this sort was the more necessary, because, from his knowledge of the people of the Dekkhan, derived from an experience of many years, he knew that they were in the habit of disregarding the summonses of the Civil Courts to a very great extent. In three districts it had been found that, out of 80 per cent. of the money-suits, the defendants never appeared in something like 74, preferring that the decree should be passed *ex parte*. Thus, it would be seen that the people of the Dekkhan had got into a sort of chronic habit of not obeying summonses, and that was another reason for the enact-

ment of these provisions; for, unless both the parties appeared before the Conciliators, they would not carry out the work which it was intended they should do; the principle of the original Act being that, by the intervention of Conciliators, resort to the Civil Courts would be rendered unnecessary.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—

“ It is quite evident, from the mere fact that the members of the Executive Government differ in opinion upon this question, that it must be one of considerable difficulty, and, at the same time, also that it is not one of very vital importance, because, if it was not difficult, they would be likely soon to come to an agreement upon it, and, if it had been a matter of very vital importance, they would have been bound to express an united opinion upon it.

“ My own view is that, on the whole, it would be better to adopt the amendment of my hon'ble friend Mr. Gibbs, and I am led to that opinion by the fact that the amendment is supported by the two members of this Council representing Bombay, and is consistent with the wishes expressed by the Government of Bombay. The Bill is of a local character, and would not have been brought forward in this Council if it had not been for special reasons, to which I need not advert: ordinarily, it would have been brought in in the Bombay Council, and there discussed with an amount of knowledge of local circumstances which it is impossible to obtain here; but, as that course has not been taken, we ought to look specially to the opinions expressed by the two able gentlemen who represent Bombay here, and to bear in mind that those views are in concurrence with the recommendations of the Bombay Government, who, as Mr. Gibbs has shown, have very carefully considered the various proposals connected with the present Bill. I am also the more confirmed in my opinion—though I do not take a very strong view on the matter one way or the other—that, on the whole, it would be better to accept the amendment of my hon'ble friend, because it appears to me that no objection whatever has been felt to this provision by the gentleman whose name has been frequently referred to in this discussion, and whose opinion on this question is of great importance—I mean Dr. Pollen. My hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert has quoted Dr. Pollen's report in support of his view, but the most recent paper that I find among these documents emanating from that learned person is a letter or report of his addressed to the Bombay Government, and dated the 14th of last November. In that report Dr. Pollen says—

“ ‘ When I was at Mahabaleshvar on the 1st instant, I had an opportunity of reading the Bill, and I then stated my opinion that it was a great improvement on the original draft, and that its provisions seemed adequately to meet all the requirements of the case; but, at the same time, I expressed a wish to have a further opportunity of examining the details of the Bill more deliberately, so as to guard, as far as possible, against the chances of any latent errors which on a cursory perusal might have escaped observation. I have now the honour to submit, in accordance with the instructions of Government, the following remarks on the sections of the Bill which seem to require special notice.’

“ Then Dr. Pollen, having prosecuted that further inquiry, proceeded to make comments at considerable length upon the various sections of the Bill, but makes no comment, and takes no objection, to the section now under discussion. Under these circumstances, I am inclined to draw the inference that Dr. Pollen does not think that this section would work unsatisfactorily, and, looking to the weight of local opinion, so far as we have it before us in these papers, I shall give my vote in favour of Mr. Gibbs' amendment.”

The question being put, the Council divided—

Ayes.

The Hon'ble R. Miller.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble
T. F. Wilson.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Gov-
ernor of Bengal.
His Excellency the President.

Noes.

The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Durga Chaman Láhá.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter.
The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Sir Jotindra
Mohan Tagore.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert.

So the Motion was negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. THOMAS moved that after section 16 of the Bill the following section be inserted, namely :—

" 16. (1) In section fifty-six, after the words 'for which a Village-Registrar has been appointed' the words 'and not being a person exempted from the operation of this section by a written order of the Collector' shall be inserted.

" (2) To the same section the following shall be added, namely :—

"The Collector may make an order under this section where, in his opinion, the applicant for exemption is a person of sufficient education to conduct his own business."

He said :—

"I may premise that I make this suggestion not in opposition to the Select Committee, but because through an accident I have not had an opportunity of ventilating it through them.

"My object is to modify in some measure the extreme stringency of section fifty-six, which invalidates instruments executed by agriculturists unless 'written by or under the superintendence of' a Village-Registrar. I wish to lay stress on the words 'written by or under the superintendence of'.

"It seems to me a very serious disability to impose on the people, educated and uneducated alike, that no single agriculturist in all the area embraced by the Act shall ever be at liberty to conduct his own monetary business without the intervention of the Village-Registrar.

"My belief is that it is quite as repugnant to Asiatics as it is to Europeans to conduct all their little borrowings in public, and I know the experience of the Presidency in which I have served is, that agriculturists prefer to borrow at considerably higher interest from their own private banker to going before the public official, and that they show their repugnance to publicity and officialdom to be strong by practically having no recourse to them. Why then should we take away their option in the matter, and compel them to submit to the annoyance of opening out their affairs to public canvas at the Village-Registrar's office, where there will always be a goodly knot of people within sight and earshot while the deed is being dictated and written?

"But besides vexatiously disturbing the sensibilities of the people, this requirement about the Village-Registrar seems also to hamper their business arrangements; for deeds want drawing with some exactitude of phraseology, and it not unfrequently happens that the force of a certain stipulation is not fully comprehended till it takes shape in writing, and then it is objected to, and has to be discussed, and perhaps modified. Is it to be expected that, with a number of others waiting their turn with the Village-Registrar, the slow-witted will not be hurried, and the timid jostled, into agreeing to terms somewhat different from what they would have consented to if they had had sufficient time to consider them in the undisturbed privacy of their own verandah? And who will be the sufferer from the pressure of the circumstances of publicity and haste? Not the habitual money-lender accustomed to such surroundings, but the less tutored agriculturist. The very man, in short, whom it is intended to protect.

"In the case of such agriculturists as are quite as competent to draw their own instruments as the Village-Registrar is to draw them for them, it is surely an unnecessary interference with the liberty of the subject to compel them, nevertheless, to sit under the Village-Registrar; and it is not well, I think, to legislate with a view to keeping people in leading-strings after they desire to cast them aside: we should aim rather at encouraging a spirit of self-help. I think, therefore, that every one petitioning to be freed from such leading-strings, and known by the Revenue-authorities to be able to read and write, should be exempted by an order published in the District Gazette, or otherwise as may be locally preferred. The effect of such exemption from the requirements of the special Dekkhan Act would be to throw them on the general Indian Registration Act, 1877.

"I believe I am right in saying that the legal measure before us is avowedly for the temporary purpose of spanning the period of growth from what may be called the helpless childhood to the self-protecting manhood of the body of the agriculturists in the Dekkhan. If so, I would suggest that the law should carry in itself both an opening for such growth and an indication of its extent, so that we may know when the transition stage is sufficiently past to point to the withdrawal of special protection; otherwise, if that protection is continued too long, the day will come when the remedy—the very treatment that is being applied to the weakness of the child—may be injurious to the growth of the man. I think that, if we allow such raiyats as wish it and are competent to be exempted in the way I propose, we shall see the number of exempted persons gradually increasing, and have some gauge of their relative numbers to the agriculturists still protected under section 56. We shall have some practical gauge, too, of their preferences, whether they are for protection or for exemption.

"But apart from the agriculturists, just one word may be said about the Village-Registrar. The Act makes him compulsorily legal draughtsman, and sole draughtsman too, to the whole community. Surely, it is only in a very primitive village that he can possibly be equal to the task. With the improvement of agriculture and the increase of the outlay thereon, with the growth of wealth and its accustomed luxuries and sudden calls for aid, the money-transactions may well become so numerous as to swamp the Village-Registrar, and, long before he is so hopelessly swamped as to attract the attention of his superiors, he will probably have gone through the usual course of perfunctorily hurrying through his duties to the injury of the parties, and in nine cases out of ten, to the injury of that party, the agriculturist, whom he is supposed to be protecting. And if he abuses his powers, the raiyat is precluded from engaging any other legal draughtsman.

"In my proposal I have suggested the Collector as the exemptor, because I presume he has in his tahsildárs or amildárs and village-officials the machinery for feeling into his every village, and I presume also that in such minor matters he can delegate his powers.

"To sum up, my Lord, I submit briefly that to invalidate instruments unless written by or under the superintendence of the Village-Registrar is to impose a serious disability on educated and uneducated alike, which may well be repugnant to the feelings of the agriculturists, hampering to their business and injurious to their advancement in self-help; that it may also become impracticable to the Village-Registrar and be abused by him; and that it is better to give the opening for growth and the gauge of growth which I have the honour to propose—such gauge and liberty running consistently with, and not counter to, the protective principle of the Act for such as still need that protection."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT remarked that he ought to point out to the hon'ble gentleman that he had altered his amendment as it originally stood in the paper, and that, under the rules, it was not open to him to have it considered now without the consent of the Council. His EXCELLENCY thought that, in order to put the discussion on a proper footing, that consent should be obtained.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that, as His Lordship had pointed out, the Council was under some slight disadvantage owing to the wording of this amendment having been altered at the last moment. He would be the last to wish to take any mere technical advantage, but there was a more serious objection to the amendment. It was an amendment which went against the principle of the original Act. A prominent principle of that Act was a system of village-registration of all documents, and it was not within the scope and the object of the present Bill to alter the original Act in any important particular. He therefore submitted that the amendment was inadmissible. But it might perhaps be desirable that he should in a few words mention to the Council that the amendment corresponded in substance with a suggestion,

which had been made by the Puna Sarvajanic Sabhá in their memorial on this Bill. The Select Committee had considered that suggestion very carefully, and had unanimously come to the conclusion that it was, for a variety of reasons, inadmissible. He did not know whether he could now effectively state those reasons, because they were so numerous, nor did he know whether he would be in order in speaking in detail against an amendment which was contrary to the principle of the Bill; but he might perhaps be permitted to mention briefly a few of those objections. On what principle was the Collector to exercise this discretion of exempting particular persons? How was he to ascertain that a man could read or write, or was sufficiently educated to dispense with the assistance of the Village-Registrar and to manage his own affairs? Was he to have a particular man brought before him and examine him to ascertain whether he was intelligent, and was a man's right to exemption to depend on the mere chance opinion of some Collector, who possibly could not speak the language well, formed in the course of a conversation of five minutes? MR. HOPE ventured to suggest that it would be impossible to exercise such a discretion in an intelligent and reasonable manner, or, if it was exercised notwithstanding, it might be exercised so as to give rise to favoritism and abuse. Again, suppose the exemption was not to be given to individuals on application, then was there to be a general examination of the whole district? If, on the one hand, the exemption was to be given to individuals,—to the men who went up to the Collector, and not to all,—we should make a distinction between man and man; on the other hand, if the power of exemption was to be exercised with reference to a whole district, the Act would impose an obligation on the Collector which it would be utterly impossible for him to perform. Further, suppose the Collector had given exemption to a particular person, and, when the matter came under litigation, the man who was thus exempted denied that he could read and write, and averred that some other man must have been substituted for him before the Collector. Suppose, again, the man who was exempted was dead. Were his relatives to be called to depose whether he could read and write, or to what extent he could do so? MR. HOPE could enumerate many other practical objections of this kind. But another difficulty was that these exceptions would totally destroy the value of registration. At present, when a person was asked to lend money on the security of land or to take part in any transaction connected with it, he could examine the register and ascertain whether the land was in any way encumbered with previous transactions. But under the proposed amendment the whole of the registers would become unreliable, and a man would have to ascertain not only whether there was any previous recorded transaction connected with the land, but whether any of the various parties who had held it from the time of the last known transaction had been exempted by the Collector or not. Moreover, MR. HOPE would point out that there were a good many other advantages to be secured by this village-registration, besides the mere protection of the actual executants who could not read and write, such as the publicity of the transaction and security against extortionate terms.

He regretted that, for these reasons on the merits, no less than on the technical objection, he must oppose this amendment.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said he concurred with his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope in opposing this amendment. Agreeing, as he did, with the admirable principles which the mover of the amendment had laid down for guiding legislation on such subjects generally, still those principles, he regretted to say, were scarcely applicable to a Bill of this nature; this being a Bill to meet a peculiar and exceptional set of circumstances, in regard to which special legislation was undertaken on lines very different from those on which measures of an ordinary kind were based. He would not repeat the practical objections which had been taken by the hon'ble mover of the Bill, but the main objection which he took to the amendment was the period at which it was proposed. The Council could not accept it without knowing whether it was capable of being worked practically, and what its effect would be. The Government of Bombay was most anxious that this Bill should be passed in the course of this month.

But if this measure was taken into consideration and the passing of the Bill deferred in order to ascertain the opinion of the Bombay Government on the proposal, the effect would be to throw back the operation of the measure, and the whole of the cold season, in which the work of inspection and instruction was done, would be lost. He agreed with the hon'ble mover of the Bill that it was rather difficult to consider the amendment, because the exact way in which it was proposed to work it was not made perceptible from the manner in which the amendment was drawn, and the Council could not say how the scheme would work without consulting the Bombay Government.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said he quite sympathised with the desire of the hon'ble mover of the amendment to make the Act more elastic, but he agreed with his hon'ble colleague Sir Stewart Bayley that it was impossible to accept the amendment at this stage of the proceedings.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that he agreed with the remarks of his hon'ble colleague on his right (Mr. Ilbert). He did not think it would be possible to make the proposed amendment now, as it would undoubtedly necessitate a further reference to the Bombay Government; it was contrary to their feelings and wishes upon the subject; and it was introduced at the eleventh hour. With all due respect, therefore, to the arguments of his hon'ble friend Mr. Thomas in favour of it, he should certainly recommend the Council not to accept the amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. THOMAS said in reply that, while not wishing, after what had been said, to press his amendment at this date, he would like to say just a few words to show that it was not quite so unworkable as the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill seemed to think. He was not proposing anything open to objection as contrary to the principle of the Bill; he was not proposing to do away with village-registration, but only to make individual exemptions. In reply to the objection that the Collector would be unable to cope with the numbers if everybody in a village came up to him for exemption, he would observe that he had already said that he presumed the Collector would delegate the duty to his subordinates. In the Presidency from which MR. THOMAS had come, this work could be done with ease through the taluq and village officials. As regarded the amount of education necessary to qualify for this exemption, he considered that being able to read and write would be sufficient, and he did not understand how exemptions made on this ground could be looked upon in the light of "favoritism." As to the objection that the grant of these exemptions would destroy the completeness of the village-registers, he would reply that the only effect would be to make the sub-registry more perfect, and the village-registers would gradually give way to the registration effected under the general Indian Registration Act, 1877, which registration was presumed to be sufficient; for, if it was not, the Indian Registration Act must be admitted to be defective. Under that Act, it was not required that these documents should be written by or under the superintendence of the village-registrar; it was simply required that they should be attested and recorded, and that was all he asked for in favour of the educated.

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed. He said—"My Lord, I regret that I must inflict upon the Council some remarks which, I fear, may be somewhat tedious. I find, however, that certain misapprehensions are so prevalent, and the absence of definite information is so very marked, that it is necessary, in order that the Act should stand fairly in public opinion, to give some explanation regarding its working up to the present time.

"The original Act was passed in October 1879; a small number of village-munsifs, about 138, were appointed between January and August 1880; the new Subordinate Judges' Courts were not constituted till 1st June 1880. No Conciliators were nominated until between the 1st May and 1st August

of that year. Village-Registrars were constituted from March 1st, 1880; but it soon became apparent that the rules and instructions for them had been insufficient and unsuitable, as far as old deeds were concerned; difficulties accumulated in that respect—accumulated till they became insurmountable; the repeal of section 71 of the Act, abandoning in despair the registration of old mortgages, was deferred till October 1881; and the documents in hand have only lately been pretty well cleared off. On the same occasion (by Act XXIII of 1881) some doubts of interpretation were settled, and verbal improvements made.

“Consequently, the year 1881 was the first year throughout which even the machinery of the Act was in tolerably complete order, while some of its most important provisions are not, as the present Bill testifies, in operation up to the present day. What I wish to point out is that, until effect has been given to the whole Act, and the results during at least a year or two have been ascertained, the measure cannot be said to have received even an approach to a fair trial.

“The instructions of the Secretary of State were that the relief of the Dekkhan raiyat should be effected by a ‘comprehensive measure,’ which should provide Courts more accessible, more absolute, less technical, less dilatory and less expensive than the present ones; and should also mitigate ‘the extreme severity of the law on debtors’ and extend the powers of the Judges ‘to modify the contracts entered into between man and man.’ In accordance with these instructions, coupled with some of the recommendations made by the Dekkhan Riots Commission, the Act of 1879 contemplated five main amendments of the existing conditions, namely:—Courts having larger powers over smaller areas than before; improved control over such Courts; improved procedure; absolute relief of insolvents under certain circumstances; and protective measures, such as conciliation between disputants previous to litigation. Under the first of these heads, the Subordinate Judges’ Courts in the four districts to which the Act applied were increased from 24 to 36. Six months afterwards, however, the Bombay Government, observing a large falling off in the number of suits filed, took away seven out of the twelve Additional Judges and combined their jurisdictions with the adjacent ones; moreover, some other Subordinate Judges were employed for part of the year out of their proper charges. This has necessarily somewhat interfered with the fulfilment of the intention of the Act, in the matter of bringing the administration of justice nearer to the homes of the people. Moreover, the falling off in the institution of suits proved merely temporary. The result has consequently been that arrears have accumulated, and rose from 1,100 in January 1880 to 3,658 in January 1882. I am glad to say that the Bombay Government have now determined to restore at once five out of the seven Subordinate Judges whom they had withdrawn. Another measure coming under the first head was the establishment of village-munsifs with a jurisdiction in money-suits not exceeding Rs. 10. The fact that these munsifs are chiefly resorted to by the non-agricultural classes need excite no surprise, for it was well known, and was stated in my speech in 1879, that the bulk of the suits disposed of by village-munsifs in Madras are not suits between raiyats. Still, no doubt, a certain number of such suits do come before these Courts. At that time I myself was not in favour of the establishment of village-munsifs, and in my original draft of the Bill I did not provide for them; but Sir Richard Temple considered it very desirable to make an advance in the direction of giving these petty judicial powers, and they were therefore inserted. I did not expect much good, but I feared no harm from them. I am, however, glad, in the present instance, to sit on the stool of repentance, for I find that the institution has had a popularity and success which I never anticipated. Mr. Ranadé, who is one of the Native assistants of the Special Judge, Dr. Pollen, reports that ‘there can be no doubt of the popularity of this office, and the inhabitants of several places have applied for the services of such officers.’ As regards their efficiency, Dr. Pollen reported last year that ‘most of the village-munsifs are respectable and intelligent men, and have done their work and kept the records in a satisfactory manner.’ And, again this year, he has given testimony of a similar character. Moreover, the fact speaks for itself, that, although there were only 138 munsifs in 1880 and 136 in 1881, they disposed of 2,866 suits in

the first year and 2,934 in the second. I may also mention, as an indirect proof which the statistics afford of the excellent effect of these new Courts, that the number of suits below Rs. 10 in value filed in the ordinary Subordinate Judges' Courts has fallen to 521, or $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the total number, instead of $\frac{1}{4}$ th or more at which it used to stand. It is evident, therefore, that these institutions supply a much-felt want in the settlement of disputes. I am glad to say that the Bombay Government intend to take special measures to find out a larger number of gentlemen competent to hold the office of village-munsif than have already come to notice.

"With reference to the second head, namely, improved control over the Courts, it will be remembered that the Act of 1879 substituted for appeal a system of revision by the Special Judge and two Assistant Judges subordinate to him. This reform, which received at the time the approval of Mr. Justice Melvill and four other Judges of the Bombay High Court, has amply justified the expectations which were formed of it. I will not weary the Council by long quotations from Dr. Pollen's reports. Suffice it to say that, during the year, he and his assistants scrutinized 75 per cent. of the cases instead of 30 per cent., which I had considered a sufficient percentage for the exercise of a proper control in lieu of the system of appeal, under which only 3 per cent. used to come to notice. The cases actually taken up for revision amounted to 2 per cent. On this subject Dr. Pollen says:—

"The people are showing themselves keenly sensitive of the advantages of the revision system, which provides a surer and more constant, as well as a cheaper, safeguard against injustice and error than that afforded by the costlier and more tedious process of appeal which, as a rule, was a luxury which only the rich were able to indulge in."

"Turning next to the improved procedure provided under the Act, one provision, intended to shorten the duration of suits, relates to their disposal at the first hearing as far as possible. The result has been that the average period has been brought to 8 months and 9 days. But that is still too high an average. I trust that further efforts will be made to reduce the time. Various causes of delay are mentioned, but over-formality and technicality are still the chief. Dr. Pollen states that—

"It rarely happens, even in the simplest cases, that the personal attendance of the plaintiff is required less than six times in the progress of a suit; and on most of these occasions it is only to perform some purely formal or ministerial duty."

"That is a burden which, in the absence of the simplified procedure which, I trust, will some day relieve the whole of India, every effort ought to be made to lighten under the special powers of the Act."

"Another important change in procedure was that for suppressing *ex parte* decisions by means of requiring the Court to examine the defendant. The result of this has been a complete success, for whereas under the old law *ex parte* decrees used to be passed in from 54 to 74 per cent. of all suits, and in from 93 to 97 per cent. of money-suits only, the proportion is now only about 6 per cent. On this subject a high authority in England has written to me a few remarks which are so expressive that, with the permission of His Excellency the President, I will read them to the Council—

"Although considerable improvement in its working is possible, I am sure that the Act has already effected great good. It has, it is quite clear, effected its principal object; it has rendered it possible for the indebted raiyat to get a hearing and fair justice. I see that the result of contested suits was that claims were cut down 25 per cent. It is not the amount of the reduction (although that is not insignificant) which is of importance; it is the fact that for the first time the debtor's case has been gone into. The effect of this on the relations between creditor and debtor must be immense and beneficial."

"The next question connected with procedure relates to pleaders. As pleaders have been admitted by the Act of 1881 in petty suits, the Government of Bombay now propose to adopt Dr. Pollen's recommendation and appoint Government pleaders experimentally in a certain number of taluqas, so that the raiyats may not be put to expense in consequence of the alteration of the law."

"One of the most important points in which the Act effected an alteration is in respect of the well-known operation called 'going behind the bond.'"

The new provisions have been applied in about 25 per cent. of suits, and are estimated to have effected an average abatement of 26 per cent. in claims. Dr. Pollen remarks that--

"There has been no violent or radical change. Debtors are not unfrequently dissatisfied at the small results in their favour, and creditors on the whole are fairly satisfied. * * * The Subordinate Judges all speak in the highest terms of the general operations of the three sections referred to; and I fully share their opinions, regarding, as I do, these sections as being the most important and successful part of the whole Act."

"With reference to the provisions in the present Bill regarding management of insolvents' land by the Collector, no remarks in addition to those made on previous occasions are necessary. But I am glad to be able to state that the Government of Bombay have accepted my suggestion to appoint a special officer to go thoroughly into the question, to draw up a set of rules of a really practical character, and to take other measures for ensuring that these provisions shall not be allowed to remain a dead-letter."

"Upon the question of conciliation I have already said so much that I need not trouble the Council with more than two figures, namely, that, in the first year of the operation of the Act, 10,195 disputes, and in the second year 14,146, were settled by the Conciliators without resort to the Civil Courts. I consider this to be a highly satisfactory result, and one which fully justifies the establishment of the institution."

"There is one further point to which I ought to allude, and that is the question of how far the relations between raiyats and saukárs have been affected by the Act, which was regarded by some persons as being such a terrible engine for oppression of the latter. On this point I do not wish to be tedious. I will merely put before the Council what Dr. Pollen and the Inspector-General of Registration have said on the subject. Dr. Pollen says--

"It does not, therefore, seem to be the case that the saukárs invariably insist upon getting sale-deeds or mortgage-deeds passed to them before making advances. * * * But there has been a considerable decrease in the sale of general stamps, which makes it clear that comparatively few documents were executed in the year under report (1881)."

"Confirmation upon this point is also obtained from the Registrar-General of Assurances, who reports thus of 1880--

"As far as can be judged from the returns received, the saukárs have proved themselves willing to lend to all those whose credit is good. * * * When questioned, several Natives of different classes told me that it is more difficult for the agricultural classes to get money than formerly, but, when asked to explain, they were generally obliged to agree that this only related to those whose credit was not high at any time; and, even admitting that this Act has made it more difficult than formerly to borrow, may not this very fact be of future benefit to the people, by making them more provident, and careful to spend less on ceremonies and extravagancies, which were recklessly indulged in when money was more plentiful?"

"In short, the Inspector-General held that there was no foundation for the statement which had been made that 'credit has been extinguished and capitalists have closed their business.' I myself always anticipated, and stated in 1879, that possibly a certain amount of pressure might at first be occasioned, but I held that it would be confined to those who were not really entitled to receive credit at all, and that the Act would not bring about any difficulty to obtain money in the case of those who might legitimately borrow. As I said in my first speech in 1879, I have no faith in the virtue of 'unlimited tick.'

"In conclusion, I must remark that the introduction of a measure so new in principle as well as detail has necessarily met with extraordinary difficulties. The interests of money-lenders and pleaders, the prejudices of some judicial officers, the intricacies of legal interpretation, the stupidity or corruption of some of the inferior agents, the ignorance of the people of their own best interests and the clamour of adverse *doctrinaires*—eager to draw conclusions before facts were available—all were against it. But I submit that, in order to succeed in all respects, the Act needs no modification in its general and broad principles and no essential change in the method of procedure; nothing except a few legislative touches to make its meaning more clear or its machinery more

complete, and finally, a little of that virtue which so few seem inclined to exercise in its behalf—the virtue of patience.”

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—

“My Lord,—At the last meeting of this Council it was announced that, among other improvements in procedure, the Reports of the Select Committees would be fuller than heretofore. I am not aware whether the Report now under consideration may be regarded as illustrative of the new rule. But its clear statement of the difficulties with which the Committee have had to contend, and of the reasons which guided them to their conclusions, are very welcome to one who, like myself, questions some of the principles involved. I understand from the Select Committee's Report, and from the speeches of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, that, in voting for the particular amendments now proposed, we do not express any opinion either as to the soundness of the general principles involved, or as to the adequacy of the original Act to cope with the evils which it was intended to cure. In 1879, the Government decided that the Dekkhan peasantry had sunk into such a depth of distress as to demand legislation of an exceptional character. The Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act was accordingly passed to free the cultivators, under certain conditions, from their burden of debt to the money-lenders. It was a novel device in Indian legislation, and its supporters claim—and justly claim—that all reasonable facilities shall be given for the proper working of the measure. Obscurities of interpretation, and imperfections in mechanism, are inevitable incidents of so complicated a legislative experiment. I think, therefore, that those who, like myself, entertain doubts as to the adequacy of the original Act, should support the technical amendments now declared necessary for its effective operation. For it will be impossible to call in question the adequacy of the original Act until it has had a fair trial.

“But, my Lord, I do not think that even the present amendments will give the Act a fair trial. From the papers before the Council, those amendments seem to have been suggested by the Report for the year 1881, of Dr. Pollen, the chief Special Judge entrusted with the administration of the Act. The amendments now before the Council, however, deal with only a small part of the evils which the Special Judge brings to light, and which the Relief Act is intended to remedy. The difficulty which the Special Judge and his subordinates have to encounter in their efforts to bring substantial relief to the cultivators, is not merely a technical difficulty, nor can it be removed by technical amendments, however skillfully contrived. Permit me to explain my meaning by quoting a paragraph from the chief Special Judge's report:—

“The inquiries made by the Subordinate Judges while on circuit, concerning the condition of the agriculturists in a few selected villages, have led to the accumulation of a mass of valuable information which I have not yet had leisure properly to digest. The general conclusions, however, to which the information points, seem to be (1) that the raiyats are overburdened with an intolerable load of paper-debt outstanding against them; and (2) that in average years, the ordinary Dekkhan raiyat does not gain enough from the produce of his fields to pay the Government assessment, and to support himself and his family throughout the year; so that really no margin is left for the payment of his debts.”

“The fundamental difficulty of bringing relief to the Dekkhan peasantry, as stated by the chief Special Judge entrusted with the task, is, therefore, that the Government assessment does not leave enough food to the cultivator ‘to support himself and his family throughout the year.’ Be it remembered that this is the state of the peasantry, not in time of famine, but in ordinary seasons. In another paragraph, he thus describes the state of the tract under one of his Subordinate Judges:—

“During the last two years, although the crops have been in most parts fairly good, the very low prices that prevail leave no margin of profit to the cultivator. He can, perhaps, pay the Government assessment and support his family for a portion of the year.”

“For a portion of the year,” my Lord. If the Government assessment reduces the cultivator to this condition after a ‘fairly good’ harvest, what must be his misery in the seasons of distress which afflict the Dekkhan every few years?

The Special Judge is the chief officer responsible for bringing relief under the Act to these unhappy people. The measures of relief which he suggests consist partly of technical amendments in the Act, and partly of substantive amendments in the revenue-system. The technical amendments are now before the Council, and I have much pleasure in supporting them, as I would support any proposal necessary to give the Act a fair trial. But the substantial amendments suggested by the chief Special Judge in the same Report have not been circulated to the Council, and, with your Lordship's permission, I shall read a single paragraph containing the most important of them:—

“Much may be done for the insolvent raiyat of the Dekkhan by modifications in the present rigorous system of collecting the assessment, by more liberal and elastic rules for the grant and recovery of takkavi advances, and, perhaps, by the gradual introduction of agricultural banks. When prices are very low, the fixed cash assessment presses on the people with undue severity; when prices are high, they hardly feel the pressure. When crops fail, and at the same time prices are low, they find it as hard to pay Government as to pay their *saukars*. The adoption of a sliding scale of charges would be productive, I think, of much good. I feel convinced, from the experience I have gained in these districts during the last two years, that a rigid revenue-system is not suited to a deeply-indebted and practically insolvent peasantry, which lives truly from hand to mouth.”

“It may be argued that, although the system is rigid, it is nevertheless based on a fair average of good years with bad. But it is precisely this system of fixing a hard-and-fast line, based on a general average, which the Special Judge declares to be unsuited to the Dekkhan. A witness before the Dekkhan Riots' Commission illustrated the case by a short Native story. A man, he said, once wished to ford a river, and set to work to ask the passers-by as to the depth of the stream at various spots in its course. He found from one, that it was ten feet deep at a certain place; from a second, three feet at another place, and so on. Having thus collected a large body of statistics, he struck an average, and finding the mean depth was only four feet, he boldly jumped into the river. But unfortunately, the channel happened to be seven feet deep at that particular spot, and he was drowned.

“My Lord, on the one hand, we are told that the Dekkhan peasantry are so hopelessly plunged in misery and debt, that a special insolvent-law is necessary to free them from their private creditors—the money-lenders. On the other hand, we find that the Revenue-officers have, during the past ten years, greatly enhanced the land-assessment in these afflicted districts. The Government has sent forth one set of officers to absolve the cultivators from the loans which they have borrowed from private individuals; and, almost with the same breath, it launches another set of officers to collect a largely-enhanced rental from the cultivators. I do not wish to open the question of the Bombay revenue-system or its enhancements at present. The Dekkhan Riots' Commission Report is now several years old. It is absolutely necessary, in order to arrive at a just view of the case, to know how far the Government has adopted the measures recommended by the Commission, and what steps it has taken to carry them out. For, when we are asked to vote for certain technical amendments suggested by the Chief Judge's Report, we cannot shut our eyes to the painful substantive facts also disclosed in that Report. It may be that a perfectly good defence is forthcoming for the enhancements. But I do earnestly press on your Lordship's Government the necessity of a full and fair enquiry into this matter. I had hoped that a promise of such an enquiry would have been contained in the speech of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. I shall rejoice if, before the debate closes, some member of your Lordship's Government will give such a pledge. For I feel convinced that this Bill, with its technical amendment, only skims the surface of the evil; and that substantial relief will not reach the Dekkhan peasant under this or any other Act until an impartial enquiry is granted, not only into his obligations to his private creditors, but into the burdens imposed upon him by the State.

“There are other reasons which render such an enquiry desirable. The peasantry of the Dekkhan, and, indeed, the Mahrattas of all classes in the Dekkhan, have been suffering from economic causes sufficient to break the spirits and to ruin the fortunes of any race. Seventy-four years ago, when the Mahrattas

and the peasantry of the Dekkhan passed under our Government, they had five great sources of livelihood. The economic and political changes brought about by British Rule have deprived them of four of these sources and left them only one. In the first place, the Mahratta race had, during nearly two centuries, derived a large, although a fluctuating, income from war. Its pillaging invasions of wealthier provinces were reduced to a system of strictly mercantile adventure, which enriched alike the fort of the chief and the cottage of the peasant. For the Dekkhan hordes were not the accidental product of any single leader, but the natural result of an overflowing peasant population under the guidance of a hereditary administrative caste. The secret of the Mahratta Power was a great standing army of cultivators, who fed themselves off their own fields in intervals of peace, and plundered their commissariat from the enemy in time of war. Their second source of income was Administration. Throughout the greater part of India the Mahrattas made a fixed demand of one-fourth, or *chauth*, on the provincial revenues; and organised this annual process of plunder into an administrative system. The peasant spearman of the Dekkhan was followed by the Mahratta scribe; ample employment existed for both; and tributary streams of silver poured into the Puna treasury from many distant provinces. A century ago, the Mahrattas were draining India of its wealth from Delhi to Haidarabad, and from the delta of Orissa to the Gulf of Cambay. Their third source of income was a great carrying trade by pack-bullocks, partly from north to south, but chiefly down the Ghats from the Dekkhan to the coast. The railway has destroyed this trade as completely as British rule has put a stop to internal wars and the Mahratta *chauth*. Their fourth source of income consisted of domestic and local manufactures—hereditary handloom industries, now borne down by Manchester competition, as the old pack-bullock has disappeared before the railway. Their fifth source of income was the tillage of their own fields. Seventy-four years of British Rule have stripped the Dekkhan Mahrattas and the Dekkhan peasantry of the first four means of livelihood, and crowded the whole population into the last. For a time, the land responded to the extra labour given to it, and Settlement-officers rejoiced in the statistics of increased cultivation. But they forgot that extended cultivation, without capital, means a falling back upon inferior soils and a harder struggle for life. Sir George Wingate, the most illustrious of the Bombay Survey Settlement-officers, thus wrote in 1841—

“There can be little doubt that the over-estimate of the capabilities of the Dekkhan, formed and acted upon by our early Collectors, drained the country of its agricultural capital, and accounts in a great measure for the poverty and distress in which the cultivating population has ever since been plunged.”

“These words, written by the highest official authority on the subject, describes the condition of the Dekkhan peasantry forty years ago when the process of decay was only half accomplished. Permit me to quote the statement of the great Dekkhan Association (‘the Sarvajanic Sabha’), issued last July, now that the decay is more complete:—“Confining our remarks for the present to the Kopergaum taluqa, the first point we wish to press upon the notice of Government relates to the fact that, as in 1876-77, with the failure of the rabi crops last year, nearly half the inhabitants of the taluqa found it necessary to leave the villages. In the 27 villages visited by the Agent, out of a normal population of 19,850 souls, it was found that there were 9,450 villagers left in the villages, while the rest had gone into the Nizam’s territory and Khandesh to earn their livelihood. In the same manner, in these 27 villages, the number of agricultural cattle was 6,830, out of which number about 2,000 cattle alone were left in the villages in March last, while the others had to be driven away for want of fodder into the Nizam’s territory. The 27 villages visited by the Agent represent one-fourth of the whole taluqa in area and revenue. It follows, therefore, that, with the first sign of distress, more than half the people and three-quarters of the cattle have no stock to fall back upon; that half the inhabitants of the tract under report have to leave their villages, and that two-thirds of the cattle must be driven away to the foreign territory of the Nizam.”

“My Lord, I do not offer this description of the tract reported on as a picture of the entire Dekkhan. I sincerely hope that it is not a true picture of

the entire Dekkhan. Nor do I blame the Bombay Revenue authorities for this intense destitution of the people, or in any way prejudge the difficult questions as to the assessment. For I have shown that economic causes are at work, which would have stripped the Dekkhan cultivators of their former prosperity, quite independently of the Revenue authorities or of the rates of assessment. But there is abundant evidence in the report of the Dekkhan Riots' Commission, in the debates upon the Relief Act of 1879, and in the very Report of the special Judge on which the present amendments are based, to prove that misery and destitution are widely spread throughout the Dekkhan. There is proof that, while the State has stepped in to annul the debts of the cultivator to his private creditors, it has greatly enhanced its own demands for rent upon his fields. There is proof to show that, in the opinion of the people, of their representative Association, and of distinguished officers, this increase of the Government demand is the last straw that has broken the cultivator's back. Whether this statement be true or not, there is abundant ground for a searching enquiry into the economic and fiscal condition of the Dekkhan peasant—an enquiry not postponed to some indefinite date, but conducted concurrently with the operations of the amended Relief Act, which will, I trust, be passed to-day. It is not possible to solve a great political question of this sort by shelving it. I have lately had an opportunity of conversing with several of the Judges engaged in the administration of the Act, and with many other persons, both official and non-official, in the Dekkhan. I feel certain that nothing short of a full and complete enquiry will satisfy either the necessities of the case or the just claims of the people."

The Hon'ble Mahārāja SIR JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE said :—

"Not having any personal knowledge of the peculiar circumstances of the province, I confess I do not feel myself in a position to speak with any degree of assurance on the questions now before the Council. I deem it due, however, to submit that there is certainly a very widespread impression abroad that, notwithstanding the laudable efforts of the Government to ameliorate the condition of the raiyats of the Dekkhan, their exertions have not met with sufficient success, inasmuch as the root of the evil lies not so much in the extortion of the mahájans as in the pressure of the over-assessment of the Government demand on the raiyats—a fact which has been so ably stated by my hon'ble friend the last speaker. Besides, fear is entertained that the additional protection intended to be extended to the raiyats may throw additional difficulties in his way in raising money when in need; for naturally the mahájans will fight shy of all loan-transactions, having to work under such risks and rigid restrictions as the Act will impose. I would, therefore, give my humble support to the proposal for a full enquiry into the state of the raiyats of the Dekkhan, with special reference to the assessment and realisation of the Government revenue, as has been suggested by my hon'ble friend Dr. Hunter."

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE had a few words to say on the amendments which this Bill proposed to make in the original Act. He referred chiefly to those contained in sections 7, 9 and 10 of the Bill before the Council. These amendments were in principle merely verbal, and affected sections 19, 22 and 29 of the original Act. Section 19 gave power to the Court to direct that insolvency-proceedings should be taken with reference to an indebted raiyat in cases which came before it. Section 22 gave a Court, when passing a decree against an agriculturist or at any subsequent time, power to direct the Collector to take possession of the debtor's land, and manage the same for the benefit of the creditor for seven years; and section 29 gave the Court similar powers in the case of an insolvent. The Select Committee had agreed to amendments which inserted words making it more clear that the Court had the power in its discretion, and without being moved by a party to the case, of directing these proceedings to be taken. He had no objection to these amendments, and he should have had nothing more to say if it had not been for some remarks which his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope had made in the course of his

speech and in a note which he had written, which was to be found printed as Paper No. 1 relating to the Bill. It was evident from the expressions used in this note, and also from the speech which he made in connection with the original Act in 1879, that the Hon'ble Mr. Hope laid great stress on the clauses to which Mr. CROSTHWAITE had referred, and that he considered them the key-stone of the Bill. He said in his note:—

"In short, what the Act contemplates is a compensatory system. If the creditor was, on the one hand, to have his bonds questioned, his accounts discredited and his power of imprisonment taken away, he was, on the other, to receive the benefit for seven years of all that could be got out of the land by efficient Collector's management, the debtor being declared an insolvent if necessary."

These sections were, in fact, the gilding of the pill, the jam to induce the creditor to swallow the dose, and they had failed to effect the purpose intended. They had not in fact "worked at all—well or ill," as was shown in Dr. Pollen's report. The Hon'ble Mr. Hope attributed this failure to the supine attitude of the judges—to that taint of original sin, that infection of nature, which doth remain even in judges regenerated by a contemplation of the provisions of the Dekkhan Relief Act. Accordingly, it was not only with the object of making their powers clear to them, but of pressing or forcing them to use those powers, that these amendments had been advocated by the Hon'ble Member. It appeared from his hon'ble friend's note that that might be presumed to be his purpose, and that he intended that the Courts should resort very largely to the use of the discretionary power which the legislature had given them. This would appear from paragraphs 29 and 30 of the Hon'ble Member's note. He wrote—

"If the Courts had vigorously used their powers to require management by the Collector, the rules would soon have been forced into existence"—

referring to the rules which the Local Government was empowered to make for working these provisions through the Revenue-officers. Again, he wrote, with reference to a remark made by Dr. Pollen in his report—

"The Court is empowered already, but its powers must be expressed more fully, and the duty of using them must be explicitly laid upon it."

In fact, the failure which had occurred in the working of this part of the Act was attributed to the supineness of the Courts. Now, Mr. CROSTHWAITE wished to guard against the supposition that, for his own part, in acceding to these amendments, he in any way acquiesced in his hon'ble friend's view of the case as expounded in this note. He thought the use of these sections should be left entirely to the discretion of the Courts, and that there was no reason to believe that, in the restricted effect hitherto given to them, the Courts were actuated otherwise than by a wise discretion. The reasons for the failure of these well-intentioned measures laid, in his opinion, much deeper. He would not dwell on the danger of pressing the Courts to take action and force debtors who were naturally unwilling, and who were not pressed to take this step by their creditors, to pass through the Insolvency Courts. He was more concerned with the point that, if these sections were to be worked in the way it was proposed, some steps should be taken to see that the working of them should not put any undue stress either on the Revenue-officers or on the raiyats of the Dekkhan. The law empowered the Court to direct the Collector to manage the debtor's land for seven years. In the ordinary sense of management, it would be impossible to apply these sections to thousands of raiyats whose holdings averaged about 20 acres. But, as was evident from his speech on introducing the Dekkhan Relief Bill in 1879, the interpretation which his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope put on the term "management" was something very different. His intention was that the Collector should leave the raiyat in possession of the land, and should impose on him a rack-rent, and collect it by all the powers, short of selling the land, which the revenue procedure gave to the Collector for the purpose of getting in the Government revenue. Now, it was impossible to weigh the effect of such a measure apart from the consideration of the amount of the nett produce enjoyed by an average raiyat in the Dekkhan. Unless the Council was prepared to say that, in the

majority of cases, there was a surplus left to the raiyat over and above what was necessary for the maintenance of his family, which the law obliged the Collector to set aside, and over and above the Government revenue, which was a first charge on the land,—unless there was a steady surplus left after meeting these two charges,—it would certainly cause serious difficulties if these sections were used in an indiscriminate manner. And, therefore, Mr. CROSTHWAITE thought it right to say that, when this matter was before the Select Committee, as far as he was concerned, these verbal alterations were merely made to show that the Courts had a discretion under the law.

With reference to the question whether or not the raiyats had a surplus after meeting the two charges to which he had referred, he was entitled to call attention to a paper which was presented to the Council yesterday, and which purported to show the position of the people in the Dekkhan districts. He had looked through the reports of Government and other papers to see what represented the sum left to the Collector to meet the raiyat's debts after providing for the maintenance of his family and paying the Government revenue, but he had been saved from further trouble by this paper which bore the well-known name of Mr. Lee-Warner. It appeared from this that, on the average, the Government assessment was "less than half the nett produce,—more perhaps in very bad lands,—but far less in better lands even where the cultivation is poor." With these data to go upon, and knowing, as they were told before by the Hon'ble Mover in his speech in this Council on the 17th July 1879, that the average Government assessment on poor land was 7 annas, while on good land it was 12 annas, Mr. CROSTHWAITE arrived at the result that the average nett produce on bad land was not more than 14 annas or 1 rupee, and on good land about 24 annas, or say even 2 rupees. If the average holding of a raiyat in the Dekkhan was, as he believed it was, about twenty acres, and the Government assessment was about half the nett produce, it seemed probable that the whole surplus left to the average cultivator in an ordinary year would not be more than Rs. 15 or Rs. 20. So that, although it might be true—and he was quite ready to accept the assurances of the Bombay Revenue-officers that it was true—that the revenue was light, still it was plain that, owing to the poverty of the soil and smallness of the holdings, the margin left to come and go on, to meet fluctuations of price and production, was very small. Under those circumstances, Mr. CROSTHWAITE thought that nothing ought to be left unsaid to guard against the supposition that it was desired that the Courts should act in an indiscriminating manner in the application of these sections. He now wished to recall to the recollection of the Council the speeches which were made in 1879 in reference to the revenue-system as affecting the Dekkhan and in connection with this Bill. He would confine himself to a quotation from the speech made by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope himself, who said—

"To our revenue-system must in candour be ascribed some share in the indebtedness of the raiyat . . . It seems likely that indebtedness arising mainly from other causes . . . has been aggravated by our rigid system. If any considerable increase at a revision were gradually worked up to in the course of two to five years, the raiyat would have time to re-adjust his expenses to his means, instead of being taken by surprise and perhaps driven to the money-lender. Again, if the recovery of instalments were more coincident with the time when the raiyat realizes on his produce, instead of falling sometimes too early and sometimes too late, and so the land-revenue were more in practice (what it is in law) a first charge on the latter, much temporary borrowing, fraud in crediting produce, and eventual Government process for recovery might be avoided . . . Moreover, though the system of taking revenue in kind, besides involving the injustice of assessment on the gross produce, instead of the nett, is so open to fraud when adopted on a large scale as to be impracticable, its object might be attained, in localities subject to drought, by such suspension of the revenue-demand as to spread over three or four years according to the seasons, the aggregate amount to be recovered in that period. Finally, in times of famine, suspension of demand might be systematically granted, as of late it has been by Sir Richard Temple, and even total remission, which is not inconsistent with the Bombay settlements."

There was no need to detain the Council by further quotations from the speeches made in 1879. Mr. CROSTHWAITE thought that the passage he had read admitted in the clearest manner that the revenue-system was partly to blame, and that, in the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, which they all must allow was entitled to very great weight, there were certain faults in the reve-

nue-system of Bombay which required amendment and alteration. He had taken some trouble to find out what had been done since 1879 by the Bombay Government to amend those faults, and he found it a matter of great difficulty to ascertain what had actually been done. He had, however, succeeded in obtaining a volume published by the Bombay Government so lately as October last, which purported to contain "all the rules, orders and official correspondence on the system of revenue-survey assessment and its administration." And he could find nothing bearing on the matter now in hand in that compilation. This volume, however, did not appear to deal with the system of collection. On that point he had consulted the valuable work of Mr. Nairn, which contained all the standing orders on the subject. He could not, however, find any general order passed since 1879 correcting the faults with which his Hon'ble friend Mr. Hope had charged the Bombay revenue-system. The prevalent tone of these orders was certainly against remissions or suspensions of revenue; and the latest order, which was dated March 1878, was to the effect that no remission of revenue should be made without the sanction of Government. He could find no orders that put the matter on a sound and defined basis by ascertaining the tracts of country subject to great seasonal changes, and by giving Commissioners or Collectors power to suspend collections of revenue when harvests failed, and to deal promptly when occasion required. He was aware that, in particular districts, remissions and suspensions of revenue had been made; but that was not sufficient. In order substantially to improve the raiyat's credit, the matter must be put on a sound basis and definite rules laid down by measures similar to those lately promulgated by His Excellency's Government for the benefit of Northern India. He believed that the Dekkhan Raiyats' Act had done good, and he believed it would in the future do more good, although not perhaps exactly in the way which was intended by its accomplished author. It would prevent creditors from harassing the raiyats; it would enable the Courts to exercise their discretion in bringing debtors and creditors to terms; but, speaking from his own experience as a Revenue-officer, he did not believe that, without a proper revenue-system,—by which he meant a system that would ensure discretion and moderation not only in the assessment but in the collection of the revenue,—the conditions, being so bad as they had been described to be, could be materially improved. He believed that, when widespread indebtedness of this sort was found among the agricultural classes of a large tract of country, a prudent Government would look to its revenue-system to see if it was well-suited to the conditions of the country. As regarded the present case, he had the very best authority, namely, that of his Hon'ble friend Mr. Hope, for attributing some part of the indebtedness of the raiyats to defects in the revenue-system. He wished to speak in terms of the greatest respect of the Bombay Survey and Revenue Departments, and of the Revenue-officers and of the many great men who had served in that Presidency; but he did wish to see this question dealt with in a more liberal spirit than that in which it had hitherto been met. If he was wrong in supposing that nothing had been done by the Government of Bombay, and if the Government of India had at its disposal information which was not before the Council, he hoped the opportunity would be taken of informing the Council what had been done in this matter.

The Hon'ble Sir STEUART BAYLEY said that, in the course of this debate, questions had been asked to which he should have been glad to give more complete answers, but to which he thought it right that he should give such answers as the information at his disposal enabled him to do. Although he could not go into the general question of the Bombay revenue-system,—in fact, he must leave the defence of that system to persons who were abler and more competent than himself to do so,—he should not like it to be supposed that the particular strictures on that system which he neglected to meet were therefore unassailable. It seemed to him, from his small experience of the Bombay revenue-system, the operation of which he had an opportunity of seeing for one year in Bírár, where the seasons were less variable than in the Dekkhan, and the produce consequently more even, that that system was very much to be recommended. He saw a system which worked smoothly and harmoniously and as satisfactorily as any system in India. There were as few complaints of pressure and

of inability to meet the assessments as in any other part of India with which he was acquainted. It might be that that system was not equally applicable to all parts of the Presidency. He presumed the attack which had been made was not on the raiyatwari system, but on the incidents of that system and the mode of collection. [MR. CROSTHWAITHE said he had no objection to take to the Bombay raiyatwari system.] But he was merely saying that in Birar the system, as a whole, worked satisfactorily. The parts of the system to which objection had been taken were no doubt less favourable in their operation in the Dekkhan districts than in Birar: those districts were specially notorious for the uncertainty of the rainfall and, in consequence, great variation in the quantity of produce. The hon'ble gentleman opposite (Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore), speaking of the assessments generally, referred to the exceptional weight of the assessment, and in some other expressions which were used the weight of the assessment was the burden of the complaint. But the Government of Bombay had always maintained that their assessments were not heavy; and the speaker thought that, on an average of years, they had shown good grounds for saying so. A quotation on this point had been made from a note by Mr. Lee-Warner, but only a small portion of what that gentleman said on the subject was quoted. His opinion was, on the whole, very much against the hon'ble gentleman who quoted him. He compared the assessments in the British villages of Satara and Puna with those in some of the Native States adjoining. He fixed the value of land in the Bhore (Native) State and in the British villages adjoining, and he found that the assessment fell just twice as heavily in the Native State of Bhore as in the British adjoining district of Satara. But however that might be, the objection taken was to a system of assessment on an average of years. One hon'ble gentleman quoted from the Dekkhan Riots Commission the story there given of a gentleman who attempted to cross a stream on the system of striking a general average of the depths at various parts of the stream, the result being that the place at which the gentleman crossed was beyond his depth and he was drowned; and the analogy drawn from that was, that the assessment might be fair on an average of years, but was oppressive in an unfavourable year. [The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said the analogy was the speaker's; he did not draw it.] He was about to question the entire relevancy of the apologue; but, whether the criticism was just or unjust, there could be no doubt that, in a district exceptionally liable to variation in the productiveness of the soil, the margin which the assessment left to the cultivator must be similarly liable to variation, and the opinion that this margin was dangerously narrow and required to be tempered by special elasticity of procedure was maintained by many authorities. This opinion, reiterated as it was by the newspaper Press, renewed and repeated by officials of weight and position, and pressed upon this Council not only when the Bill was brought in but on the present occasion, was not to be overlooked by the Government of India, nor was that Government likely to discredit the importance of such criticism or to pass it by unnoticed.

The two main points to which criticism had been directed were the rigidity of the system of collection and the suddenness of enhancements. These were the points of attack in the speeches made in 1879 to which his hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite had referred, and they were the main points now. And, though he might not altogether be able to satisfy the anxiety of the critics or of enquirers generally, he might be able to show that the Government of India had not altogether lost sight of the question nor been indifferent to it. In the first place, the attention of the Government of Bombay had been called to the speeches which were made in this Council when the Dekkhan Raiyats' Act was originally passed, and he would now read to the Council a portion of the letter on the subject:—

"There is one point, however, which, although it may possibly not involve legislation, appears to the Governor General in Council to demand further consideration from the Bombay Government, namely, the possibility of adapting the assessment of the land-revenue to the variations in the season. This question is discussed in paragraph 10 of the Bombay Government letter of the 6th April, 1877. The Governor General in Council fully agrees in the view that, in ordinary cases and where the land-revenue is moderate, it would not be good, either for the raiyats or for the public treasury, that the land-revenue demand should fluctuate. But the

system which is best for districts enjoying an ordinarily regular rainfall may not be the best for the arid tract of the Central Dekkhan, where (it is said that) a good rainfall comes only once in three years. In view of the very great fall of prices and the vicissitudes of season in the Dekkhan during the last few years, it would be desirable that the present Government of Bombay should consider whether the recent (1873-75) revisions of the revenue have given sufficient relief from an assessment which was based, in part, on an unduly high estimate of the normal value of field-produce in the Dekkhan; and, further, the Governor General in Council would wish the Government of Bombay to consider whether, in these four districts or in parts of them, it would not be wise to have a varying scale of revenue-demand, to be applied in unfavourable seasons, whereby the nominal assessment might be reduced by a certain percentage over an entire district or division of a district in the event of failure of rain or other serious damage to the crops."

The Government of Bombay at first postponed their answer to this question, and it was finally merged in the answer they sent on the recommendations of the Dekkhan Riots Commission. The point mainly alluded to was the possibility of having fluctuating assessments. On this point they said:—

"Before further discussing this important question, the Governor in Council desired to have before him the opinions of the most experienced Revenue-officers of this Presidency; and the Commissioners of Divisions, the Commissioners of Survey and the Collectors were therefore instructed to submit their views on the proposed modification of the system of collecting the land-revenue. Their reports are now before this Government; and I am to say that they are unanimously opposed to any departure from the principle of fixity of demand. Among the reasons given for this conclusion are, that the assessments have been fixed with due regard to the occurrence of bad and indifferent seasons, that uncertainty of demand is unfavourable to habits of thrift, that the necessity for annual inspections will open the way to frauds, and that the remissions will be unequal—in some cases sacrificing revenue which might be collected, and in others giving insufficient relief to real distress.

"His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs generally in the opinion of the Revenue-officers that the objections to a varying scale of revenue-demand are of a very serious kind, and at the same time desires me to say that this Government found other means in the recent years of scarcity to afford a timely relief to the raiyats from the rigidity of the revenue-demand, by suspending or deferring the exaction of the revenue-instalments. While, therefore, he feels grave reasons to doubt the urgency or advantage of a radical change in the method of collection, His Excellency in Council anticipates no difficulty in adopting, whenever abnormal circumstances may recur, such temporary expedients as may relax the stringency, without departing from the principle, of the land-revenue system of the Presidency."

They then went on to explain the reasons why they thought the recommendations of the Dekkhan Riots Commission would be very difficult to work in practice. And they said:—

"On the other hand, I am to submit to the consideration of the Government of India that the expedient of allowing payment of revenue to be deferred, which has been adopted by this Government in the late abnormal seasons, is at once effectual for its purpose and free from all the objections which are fatal to the alternative suggestions. The Bombay raiyat is not permitted by the theory of his contract to claim a remission of his very moderate assessment. It may, no doubt, be imperative to depart, to some extent, from this principle in a year of famine such as 1876-77; but seasons of total failure have not been of such frequent occurrence as seems to be supposed; and it can be shown that the system of fixed demand and realization has been worked with great success in many of the worst districts of the Dekkhan during a long series of years. For fifteen, twenty or even a greater number of years in succession the returns show that the revenue was realized without remissions and without outstandings, and with an annual increase from the extended occupation of land. During seasons of this character it has been found possible to maintain the principle of the survey-settlement without any noticeable pressure. The system, however, is not so inelastic as to be unable to bend to the stress of abnormal circumstances. The Revenue-officers have at their command accurate information as to every field and holding. When careful inquiries have assured the Collector that certain of the raiyats of his district are, from total failure of their crops, unable to meet their liabilities, an instalment of the whole year's demand is allowed to stand over until a better season furnishes the means of payment. Strict orders have been issued by the Government that the raiyats are not to be so pressed for recovery of land-revenue as in any way to impair their efficiency as tillers of the soil. I am to submit for consideration that the suspension of the assessment, not without hope of its ultimate collection, does not detract from the certainty of the tenure, does not discourage thrift, does not demoralize the raiyat by the expectation of constant remissions, offers no inducement to the bribing of officials, occasions the smallest financial loss, and at the same time secures the desired advantage of recovering the dues of the State from the tenant at the time when he has resources wherewith to pay, and of thus adjusting the demand

to the circumstances of the season. I am to say that the Governor in Council has reason to believe that the postponement of payment has, by aid of the intimate knowledge of the people and the land possessed by the Revenue-officers, been worked with precision and has afforded the required relief.

"In conclusion, I am to say that His Excellency in Council trusts that the above considerations will satisfy the Government of India that there are the very gravest objections to importing a varying scale of revenue-demand into the land-revenue system of this Presidency, and that the expedient of suspending or postponing or ultimately remitting the payment of the assessment, to which Government now resorts in abnormal seasons, affords the necessary relaxation of pressure without deranging the most important principles of the survey-settlement. On the other hand, the proposed remedial measures would be only applicable to years of rare and exceptional occurrence, and would be positively detrimental and demoralizing under all ordinary circumstances and in the general run of years."

At the time that reply was received by the Government of India, the same question of a variable system of assessments was under the consideration of the Famine Commission, and their view of the question was given in page 127, Part II of their report; and, although it was too long to quote, SIR STEUART BAYLEY might briefly be permitted to state their conclusions. They were not prepared to advocate the adoption, as a normal rule, of any of the proposals for making collections vary with the ordinary variations of the season; it should only be in exceptional cases of calamity that any such concessions should be made. They laid down the principle that, in such times of calamity, no cultivator should be made to pay the revenue by borrowing money when the yield of the crops was such as to leave no surplus above the amount needed for the support of himself and his family. They wished to make the degree of remission uniform over a considerable tract of country, so as to avoid the danger of corruption, and to make suspensions of revenue dependent on suspensions of rent; and they insisted on the necessity of relief being given early and promptly and regulated systematically. They also proposed that, in tracts where not only the outturn but the amount of cultivation was precarious, there should be an exceptional procedure, namely, a collection of a fixed average rate, but only upon the land actually brought under cultivation each year. These views, SIR STEUART BAYLEY thought it would be admitted, did not differ very materially from the policy which the Government of Bombay laid down for itself and accepted as part of the revenue-system. They agreed in the main points of preferring moderate fixed assessments to fluctuating assessments, the necessity of suspensions and remissions in bad years, and making such suspensions uniform over considerable tracts of country; and the points on which the Bombay system differed were in matters of administrative detail, such as systematic rules for procuring prompt and spontaneous action on the part of the Revenue-authorities.

To show what the Bombay system was in regard to suspensions and remissions, he might be permitted to refer to the same authority from which his hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite had already quoted. The general order of 1867 laid down the general principle:—

"Permanent and entire remissions should only be granted in cases of complete failure of crops, and in villages which have been subject to a succession of bad seasons. In other cases, partial remissions, coupled with a postponement of the remaining Government demand or part of it, may be sanctioned. Individual enquiries should, as far as possible, be avoided, and measures of relief, as a rule, applied to entire villages. In taluqas where the assessment is very light, the raiyats ought to be able to meet deficiencies in occasional bad years.—G.R. No. 181, Jan. 15, 1867."

And in the order of October 1847, repeated in 1874, they said:—

"When a group of villages has suffered from an exceptionally bad season, an average reduction of assessment all round will be made, if necessary. When this is done, there will remain certain individuals unable from poverty to pay up their quota, even after the proportional abatement from the full demand had been made. These cases will require to be particularly enquired into, and the unrealized balances due written off at the close of the collecting season.—G. R. No. 3899, October 5, 1847, and No. 1200, March 7, 1874."

Those were the general orders which existed long before the debate which took place in this Council in 1879. Then he had been asked what had been

done since. He could not refer to any general orders, but could show what practical action had been taken. He had in his hand two orders passed in 1882; one in which directions were given to the Collector of Ahmadnagar in the following terms:—

“(1) In villages where there has been a total failure of crops, the Collector may exercise his discretion in granting remissions of the current year's revenue.

“(2) In villages where the failure has not been so complete, he may remit the increase imposed at the revised settlement, and postpone the collection of the remainder for the current season, or for a longer period if necessary.

“(3) In villages where the failure of crops has only been partial, the Collector may remit a fraction of the revenue in proportion to the estimated failure.

“Before, however, granting any remissions, the Collector should cause a careful enquiry to be made into the circumstances of each case. * * * No revenue should be collected by distraint and sale of the defaulter's property without the clearest evidence of contumacy.”

These were directions given to a particular Collector in a particular district, and it was uncertain how far they might be known and acted upon generally, but the principle was distinctly laid down in the Resolution of February, 1882, in which it was said:—

“It must, however, be clearly understood that Government do not desire that in any case the payment of the assessment should be rigorously enforced when such payment will cripple the cultivator and reduce him to a state of insolvency. Government do not desire that remission should be granted lightly or for insufficient reasons, but they do desire that the payment of the full assessment should not be exacted when such a measure would prove the financial ruin of the raiyat and be the means of preventing him from properly cultivating his land.”

He thought he had now shown that the policy of the Bombay Government and the principles it had adopted for its guidance in revenue-matters in years of scarcity were identical, or nearly identical, with the recommendations of the Famine Commission. The recommendations of that Commission had been taken up and thoroughly considered by the Government of India; and, so far as regarded the North-Western Provinces, the result had been the publication of a Resolution in October of this year. The effect of that Resolution was that, after a careful classification of protected and unprotected areas, it would become the duty of each Local Government to lay down a scale in accordance with which, and in proportion to the severity of the calamity, suspensions of revenue would be made. These would afterwards be turned into remissions where that course was found necessary.

The main point insisted upon was the necessity of providing for the prompt and spontaneous action, on a pre-arranged system, by the local authorities, as soon as their enquiries showed them the real nature of the calamity with which they had to deal. The Resolution also followed the lines laid down by the Famine Commission for those precarious tracts in which the cultivation fluctuated from year to year. This Resolution was, in the first instance, promulgated only for Northern India. It was not thought expedient to extend it to Bombay, because the principles underlying it were already accepted by the Bombay Government, and also because the Government of India did not know, without further enquiry, how far the scope of the scheme would have to be altered to make it suitable to the special revenue-procedure of Bombay. It was, however, still a matter for consideration whether the principles which the Bombay Government had accepted might not be further systematised and formulated so as to give Collectors some knowledge as to what their action should be on the occurrence of a calamity, and some power to deal with it, without having to refer each case separately for the orders of the Central Government.

With regard to the other point, namely, the suddenness of enhancements, he could only say that the Government of India had watched the action of the Bombay Government with much interest and not without some anxiety. But they had not felt called upon to interfere in any direct way with the discretion of the Government of Bombay. The Government of Bombay was in this matter in direct communication with the Secretary of State;

it sent him its settlement-proceedings direct, and he reviewed and assented to them, or modified them, as he thought fit. In one case, when the Government of India, after failing to persuade the Government of Bombay to adopt its views on a question of enhancement, thought it necessary to indicate to the Secretary of State that they viewed with apprehension the extent to which, in one instance, enhancements had been made, the Secretary of State pointed out in reply the unquestionable fact that the Government of Bombay had at its disposal much more complete and accurate means of information than the Government of India, and the interference of the Government of India was distinctly and decidedly deprecated. The Secretary of State had, however, himself dealt directly with this question of enhancement. In some of the distressed districts of the Dekkhan he did not sanction the enhancements originally proposed; that was to say, he laid down the principle that enhancements above 20 per cent. should not be carried out in those districts for a term of five years, in order to allow time for them to recover from the effects of the famine. This term was afterwards, on the application of the Government of Bombay, reduced to three years, and the Government of Bombay had, on its own motion, suspended the introduction altogether of the enhanced revenue in several of these taluqas. It was not intended to deny that the Government of India had a distinct responsibility in the matter, but, under existing arrangements, they could only exercise it with advantage through the Secretary of State. Where the Government of Bombay corresponded directly with the Secretary of State, there was always a possibility of divergent orders being given by two supervising authorities, and the inconvenience thus caused would be very great. The result was that, though the Government of India watched this question earnestly and anxiously, they considered any direct interference in the matter inexpedient, but, should occasion arise, they would not fail to express their opinion after full inquiry and in the way most likely to be useful.

The Hon'ble MR. ALBERT said he should have been glad to have had the opportunity of commenting on some of the criticisms offered on the Bill since its first publication—criticisms some of which were extremely useful. Amongst other things, he should have liked to explain and to support, as he was fully prepared to do, the proposed amendments of the law relating to mortgages. But the debate upon the Bill had been protracted to an unusually late hour, and, under the circumstances, he thought the best course he could adopt—and it would certainly be the course most acceptable to the Council—would be to leave unsaid what he had intended to say.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS said he had not anticipated such a protracted debate on the revenue-system of Bombay. He had some doubt whether the criticisms which they had heard were technically within the purview of the Council, but, as far as he was concerned, he was certainly taken by surprise, so that he was not in a position fully to defend that which had been attacked. As it was, he would only make three brief observations. He was a member of the Bombay Government from 1874 to 1879. When he went into that Council, he had not had any large official experience of the matters under debate; but from enquiries which he had made outside, and from what had come before him from time to time, he had arrived at the conclusion that the revenue-assessments in Bombay were high. But, having subsequently, as a member of Government, to go into the matter at considerable detail, he might say that he left the local Council with the impression full on his mind that the assessments were not high. While he was in Council there, before the famine took place, during the administration of Sir Philip Wodehouse, the question of the revision of the settlements in some of the Dekkhan districts came up for the first time, and the question whether any limit should be put to the amount by which the assessments should be enhanced was discussed, and a resolution was passed limiting the increase to certain fixed percentages on districts, villages, and on individual holdings. He could not then exactly remember the figures, but he recollected that the resolution was not passed without the opposition of some of the members of the Bombay Government; and the only thanks they got in the matter was a despatch from the Secretary of State stating that they had gone

further than they should have done. Again, when the famine took place, the Bombay Government recommended to the Supreme Government that certain remissions of revenue should be granted in the territory subject to the distress; but the order which came back was that they should not make remissions, only suspensions of revenue. These were the only facts which then occurred to him in defence of the action of the Bombay Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. HOPE said it might perhaps be expected that, as a member of the Bombay Civil Service, and one having protracted experience in revenue-matters, he should enter upon an elaborate reply to the attacks on the revenue-system of that presidency which had been made on the present occasion. He had, however, no intention either of satisfying the curiosity, or, it might be, of trying the patience, of the Council on this subject. His reasons for adopting this course were two: first, he considered that the revenue-system of the Bombay Presidency, whether good or bad, was not the question at present immediately before the Council. The Hon'ble Member who led off the discussion complained that, although the amendments which the Bill proposed would do good in their way, they would not do everything wanted to remove the evils which the Relief Act was intended to remedy. To this Mr. HOPE would reply that the Relief Act was not intended to remedy any evils connected with the revenue-system, and it therefore contained no provisions on the subject. At the same time, he would take in a friendly spirit, in consideration of the desire to allow all subjects to be ventilated which ought to distinguish a Government, the remarks which had been made on this side issue. And he did so the more, because the remarks which he had himself made in introducing the Bill in 1879, and which had now been quoted, were of a somewhat similarly irrelevant character. His second reason for not attempting to offer any reply to what had been said regarding the revenue-system was, that he did not feel himself at liberty in any way to commit the Government of India, of which he was a member: anything which he or any other member of the Government of India might say to-day was merely said in their capacity as individual members of this Council. In that capacity he need not say more than this, that a great deal had since been done, as his hon'ble colleague Sir Steuart Bayley had shown, to meet the strictures contained in his speech of 1879, and that those strictures were coupled with the emphatic statement that the assessment was "low in itself, very low for a *landlord* to take, far lower than that prevailing in 'alienated' British villages, and adjacent foreign states." He could only recommend his hon'ble friends who still found fault with the Bombay revenue-system to recollect the caution which, as Sir Steuart Bayley had mentioned, was conveyed by the Secretary of State as to the difficulty of criticising the revenue-systems of other provinces in remote parts of India.

With these remarks he would ask the Council no longer to postpone a measure which was intended to afford considerable relief to a large body of raiyats, including many whose suits were now pending.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—

"I have not the least intention of detaining the Council by entering into any discussion of this measure itself. Indeed, the chief part of the debate now brought to a close has turned on a question which, though connected with the subject of the Bill, is distinct from it,—namely, the question of the Bombay revenue-system generally. Not unnaturally my hon'ble friends Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Hope have intimated some doubt as to the regularity of that discussion. I myself entertained for a few moments some hesitation on the point, but did not think it advisable to put a stop, by the exercise of the powers of the Chair, to a continuance of that discussion; because it partly arose out of a circumstance which is of itself an anomaly,—namely, that a Bill of this purely local character affecting Bombay, and indeed applying only to a limited portion of that Presidency, should have been brought in and passed, and subsequently dealt with, by the Governor General's Council. The discussion here in this Legislative Council in Calcutta of the local affairs of Bombay would have been altogether

out of order if it had not arisen upon a measure in which those affairs are directly dealt with ; but, as that is the case, a latitude of debate may fairly be allowed which would have otherwise been inadmissible.

" But even if this had not been so, I should have been quite unable to interfere after the circulation of the paper written by an able and very intelligent Bombay officer, my friend Mr. Lee-Warner, which relates to the question of the Bombay revenue-system and to nothing else. Of course, after that paper had been circulated to members of this Council by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, with special reference to this discussion, it would have been quite impossible for me to raise any objection to observations being made by members of this Council which naturally arose out of a paper already in their possession ; and, under those circumstances, I thought it advisable—being always anxious to determine any doubtful point in favour of freedom of debate—that I should not attempt to place any restriction upon the discussion which has just taken place. But I must, at the same time, say that I think it exceedingly inconvenient that we should attempt to discuss in this Council the strictly local affairs of the minor Presidencies, and that such a proceeding is, generally speaking, much to be deprecated, and might easily lead to serious difficulties. As regards the general question of the Bombay revenue-system, I wish to reserve entirely my own opinion. My hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley has explained the course hitherto taken with regard to that question, and has shown how revenue-questions relating not only to Bombay, but to Madras also, fall in a special manner under the cognisance of the Secretary of State ; so that any premature declaration of the policy of this Government would be clearly out of place. My own views on the question of suspensions and remissions of revenue are embodied in the recent Resolution of the Government of India on that subject ; and, as regards the question of enhancement, I cordially concur with the views expressed by the Secretary of State, that, even when an enhancement may be reasonable in itself, it is not desirable that, if it is heavy in amount, it should be made at once, but that it should be introduced gradually, so as not suddenly to raise very largely the payments which the raiyats have previously been accustomed to make.

" I do not think that I need detain the Council with any further observations. I merely wished in the present instance to make something of protest against a course of proceeding which I think should be avoided as much as possible, and also to explain my reasons for not entering now upon the general question that has been raised, and reserving my opinion respecting it."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA LABOUR LAW REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY introduced the Bill to repeal the British Burma Labour Law, 1876, and moved that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the *British Burma Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Emigration of Natives of India to the Colonies.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE presented the third Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Agricultural Tenancies in the Central Provinces.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter and the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to loans of money for agricultural improvements.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for Local Self-government in the Central Provinces.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Miller be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills:—

To amend the law relating to Merchant Shipping.

To give power to arrest persons whose evidence is needed under Act XII of 1859.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CHUTIÁ NÁGPUR ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, 1876, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir STEUART BAYLEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876, and, in doing so, he said that only a few words were necessary in explanation. It came out, on the examination of the Act for the relief of the Oudh taluqdárs, that there was a mistake in the Act which enabled a proprietor to demand the release of his estate as soon as the scheduled debts were paid off. It did not occur to the drafters of the Act that, when the scheduled debts were paid, there might be a debt due to the Government for money borrowed for the purpose of paying off the scheduled debts, and the owner might demand the release of his land although the debt to Government was unpaid. The defect in the Oudh Act was remedied, and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was asked whether a similar correction was needed in the Chutiá Nágpur Act; to which His Honour replied that, although hitherto it had not been found necessary to contract any loan, it might possibly be necessary to do so on some future occasion. He was of opinion, therefore, that it would be desirable to amend the law in the direction indicated, and also to make special provision for loans to be raised by Government on the same lines as those on which sections 24 and 26 of the Broach Thákurs' Act were framed. Some other alterations had also been suggested by the Board of Revenue, but, as the Government of Bengal did not support those recommendations, SIR STEUART BAYLEY need not detain the Council further with regard to them.

The only other point for consideration was a proposal to remedy an oversight in the amended Act of 1877. Under section 12 of the Act, the Commissioner was required to decide within twelve months whether the management of an estate was to be proceeded with or to be abandoned, but, under section 18, the manager was empowered to effect a mortgage six months after the estate was brought under the Act. Although in the original Act the two sections were drawn so as to give the same limit of time in both, yet, when the time came to be altered in the one from six months to twelve, the other section was left unaltered; and the result was that the Commissioner might direct the management of the estate to be abandoned after twelve months, although the manager had effected a mortgage upon it within the period between the six months and the twelve months. It was, therefore, expedient to extend the period for effecting a mortgage under section 18, so as to make the period conform to the period prescribed in section 12 for the continuation of the proceedings or the abandonment of the estate.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 5th January, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,

*Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA;
The 22nd December, 1882. }

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SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

N^o 2. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 5th January, 1883.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. O. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mahārājā Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore Bahádur, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble Rájā Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Áhmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.

EXPLOSIVES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to regulate the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of explosives. He said that, as he found that the Bill had not been circulated among hon'ble members before last Wednesday, he proposed to postpone until the next meeting the Motion that

the Bill be referred to a Select Committee; but he should like, with the permission of the Council, to take this opportunity of explaining shortly the main provisions of the Bill. The Bill was divided into ten chapters. The first chapter contained the usual preliminary matter. It exempted from the operation of the [Act Government establishments, and it contained a clause saving the operation of the Indian Arms Act. As he had said on a previous occasion, the object of the Arms Act and the object of the present Bill were entirely different, and it was desired to keep the measures as distinct from each other as possible; and, therefore, it was provided that nothing in this measure should affect any thing contained in the Arms Act. Then the Bill fixed the date on which the measure was to come into operation. It was to come into operation on a date to be fixed by notification; but power was given to make, at any time before that date, such rules as might be required for its actual working, subject to the proviso that the rules were not to come into effect until the Act itself came into effect.

Chapter II laid down the general law as to the manufacture and keeping of explosives, and prescribed the places at which they might be manufactured or kept. It was to be read subject to certain exceptions in the supplemental chapter (X).

Chapter III dealt with the licensing and registration of factories and magazines, and the registration and regulation of registered places, and conferred powers on the Local Government to make rules on all necessary matters. It would be observed that there were three classes of places to which this chapter applied, namely, factories, magazines and registered places. A factory under the Act was a place licensed for the manufacture of explosives; a magazine was a place licensed for keeping explosives; and a registered place was a place registered for the keeping of explosives. The difference between a magazine and a registered place was this. Magazines were places which were devoted exclusively to the keeping of explosives. Registered places were places like general stores or shops, which were not devoted exclusively to the keeping of explosives, but in which explosives might be kept.

This chapter would, for the present, have a very limited operation. The chapter did not apply to Government establishments, and it appeared, from returns which had been recently obtained from the Local Governments, that, if these establishments were eliminated, the number of places in British India in which explosives were manufactured was trifling. The chapter would, indeed, apply to places in which fireworks were made or kept, but he thought it right to say that there was no intention on the part of Government to interfere, by means of vexatious restrictions, with one of the most popular amusements in India. The object of the Act was simply to protect the public against danger, and, whenever it was found that the existing practice was not attended with any appreciable risk of danger to the public, it would, he presumed, not be interfered with.

Chapter IV related to the sale of explosives. It prohibited explosives being hawked, sold or exposed for sale on highways or public places; it prohibited the sale of an explosive to a child under thirteen; and it prescribed the manner in which an explosive exposed for sale or sold was to be packed and labelled.

Next, Chapter V treated of matters relating to the conveyance of explosives; it empowered the Governor General in Council to make rules as to the packing of explosives; it empowered the Local Governments to make rules to regulate the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives within ports, and it directed Railway-administrations to make rules for their own railways. Moreover, it gave supplementary powers to the Governor General in Council to make rules for matters not provided for by the rules framed under the powers last mentioned.

Chapter VI regulated the importation of certain explosives, and prohibited their importation except under a license. The Governor General in Council was

given power to regulate all matters connected with the grant of these licenses, and the officers of Sea Customs were given similar powers with regard to these explosives as they had with regard to any article on the importation of which restrictions were placed by the law for the time being relating to Sea Customs.

Then came Chapter VII, which conferred special powers on the Governor General in Council to regulate or prohibit all dealing with any explosives which, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, were specially dangerous to the public safety.

Chapter VIII was headed "Government Supervision," and it provided for the appointment, and defined the powers, of Government Inspectors and other similar officers, giving them powers of search and detention in certain cases. It also provided for the giving of notices of accidents arising from explosion or fire in or about any factory, magazine or other place where explosives might happen to be kept.

Chapter IX dealt with penalties and legal proceedings. The penalties for breaches of the provisions of the Act and the rules made under it were restricted to forfeitures and fines, and the only instance in which the Act prescribed imprisonment as a punishment was that of resistance to a public officer.

A supplemental chapter (X) provided for several miscellaneous matters, of which there was only one to which he need draw special attention. Those who had studied the Bill would have seen that, although it appeared to be somewhat long and complicated, it was, in fact, a skeleton measure. What it substantially did was to confer upon different authorities power to make rules relating to a number of different matters. The Government was obliged to adopt this form of legislation in consequence of the great variety of places and circumstances to which the Act would apply, and the necessity for making the Act elastic in order to make it workable. The result was, that the sting of the measure would lie, not in the Act itself, but in the rules made under the Act; and, that being so, they were bound to provide the same kind of opportunity for criticising the rules made under the Act as was given for criticising the Act itself. He had endeavoured to do this by section 75 of the Bill, which ran as follows:—

"Every authority having power to make rules under any section of this Act other than section fifteen or section twenty-nine shall, before making the rules, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

"The publication shall be made, in the case of rules made by the Governor General in Council, in such manner as may, in his opinion, be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, and, in the case of rules made by any other authority, in the prescribed manner.

"There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration."

It would be seen that this section gave general effect to the policy to which he had referred on a recent occasion. He need add no more than this, that, as the Bill was simply an empowering Bill, and as it was important that there should be no unnecessary delay in making the rules which might be found necessary, he should probably ask the Council to take the Bill into consideration and pass it before the end of the Calcutta session. Therefore, he hoped that those who were interested in the measure would give the Council the benefit of their criticisms and suggestions at as early a date as possible.

CHUTIA NÁGPUR ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, 1876, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY introduced the Bill to amend the Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Ilbert and Reynolds and the Mover. He said that he had explained the grounds upon which this Bill was rendered necessary at a previous meeting, and, as its provisions were very simple, he thought he need not take up the time of the Council any further by going over the same ground again.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE presented the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for Local Self-government in the Central Provinces.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 12th January, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,

*Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA ;
The 5th January, 1883. }

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLVI of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Year.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 18TH NOVEMBER 1881.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 18TH NOVEMBER 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 18TH NOVEMBER 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 18TH NOVEMBER 1882.		Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Nov. 1882	Eastern Bengal . . .	172	83,845	487	193	1,57,503	816	35,45,623	619	37,68,383	653	2,22,754	...
ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand . . .	547	1,10,335	202	547	1,10,869	203	30,43,120	167	31,03,902	171	60,782	...
ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi . . .	676	2,12,512	314	676	2,31,866	343	58,00,433	258	60,12,305	268	2,11,872	...
ditto	Madras . . .	858	1,03,602	121	861	1,03,503	120	39,84,881	139	44,47,901	155	4,63,020	...
ditto	South Indian . . .	655	71,400	109	655	78,512	120	24,24,071	111	23,93,242	110	...	30,839
ditto	Great Indian Peninsula . . .	1,447	7,21,662	499	1,458	6,58,531	452	1,95,05,981	405	1,98,45,863	412	3,39,882	...
ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	444	1,78,155	401	461	1,91,785	416	58,10,982	393	60,66,941	397	2,55,959	...
	TOTAL	4,799	14,81,511	369	4,851	15,32,569	316	4,41,15,097	276	4,56,38,537	285	15,23,440	...
	<i>State.</i>												
Nov. 1882	East Indian . . .	1,504	9,38,609	624	1,507	9,73,508	646	2,73,08,192	645	2,76,84,295	554	3,76,103	...
ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	28	2,214	79	33	3,020	92	93,316	99	1,30,285	123	37,069	...
ditto	Nalhati . . .	27	1,141	42	27	1,111	41	39,791	44	43,352	48	3,561	...
ditto	Northern Bengal . . .	233	43,220	185	230	54,661	238	11,19,560	144	12,71,431	165	1,51,871	...
ditto	Tirhoot . . .	55	12,519	147	85	12,548	148	3,46,376	122	4,00,573	148	54,197	...
ditto	Patna-Gya . . .	57	7,944	139	57	8,055	141	3,18,851	168	3,15,360	167	...	3,491
ditto	Muttra-Hathras . . .	29	2,363	81	29	4,550	157	88,908	92	80,016	83	...	8,892
ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad . . .	86	7,315	85	87	7,256	83	1,75,793	88	2,11,933	73	36,190	...
ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur . . .	12	1,018	85	12	938	78	24,448	61	28,237	71	3,789	...
ditto	Rajputana-Malwa . . .	1,016	1,97,093	194	1,116	1,91,850	172	55,12,493	162	62,33,255	169	7,20,762	...
ditto	Wardha Coal . . .	45	8,162	181	45	10,516	234	2,95,444	197	3,30,998	222	35,554	...
ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh . . .	53	4,846	91	98	6,292	64	1,69,938	96	3,05,677	99	1,35,739	...
ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	32,014	199	161	35,409	220	8,51,854	158	8,89,838	166	36,984	...
ditto	Sindia . . .	75	7,620	103	75	5,902	79	1,91,122	76	1,95,603	78	4,481	...
ditto	Punjab Northern . . .	363	77,182	213	419	60,193	144	18,43,233	152	18,33,590	137	...	9,643
ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	1,03,295	157	650	1,47,066	226	(d) 30,78,994	144	(a) 28,22,046	134	...	2,51,948
ditto	Muttra-Achnera . . .	23	847	37	23	1,910	79	(c) 1,447	62	43,250	57	41,803	...
ditto	Kanua Dharla Tramway . . .	21	1,462	69	32	2,250	70	(e) 24,108	60	51,577	48	27,469	...
	TOTAL	2,974	5,10,255	172	3,179	5,53,437	174	1,41,70,576	144	1,51,86,071	144	10,15,496	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
Nov. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal . . .	193	15,343	80	193	11,650	60	4,27,771	80	5,28,400	84	1,00,629	...
ditto	Nizam's . . .	121	14,513	120	121	14,244	118	5,00,428	124	5,43,340	135	42,912	...
ditto	Mysore . . .	58	2,912	50	86	5,389	63	93,198	48	1,95,319	68	1,02,121	...
ditto	Jodhpore . . .	...	...	...	19	470	25	...	...	(b) 11,100	27	11,100	...
	TOTAL	372	32,773	85	410	31,763	76	10,21,397	90	12,78,159	92	2,56,762	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,649	20,63,148	307	9,956	30,91,257	311	8,66,15,262	271	8,97,87,062	272	31,71,800	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,36,13,437	137	4,40,67,301	134	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,30,01,825	134	4,57,19,761	138	27,17,936	...

(a) Total receipts from 1st April to 21st October 1882, and the receipts for the weeks ended 11th, 11th and 15th November 1882.
(b) Total receipts from 24th June to 18th November 1882.
(c) Total receipts from 12th November to 19th November 1881.

(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 22nd October 1881, and the receipts for the weeks ended 6th, 12th and 15th November 1881.
(e) Total receipts from 9th July to 19th November 1881.

F. S. STANTON, R.E.,

Deputy Secretary.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER 100

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.																		
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Harems Sorghum.			Dalrasi Millet bop. Bajra Pennisularia		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
MADRAS.	Ganjam . . . . .	...	8 13	13 0	...	...	...	...	19 6	16 8	...	21 8	17 10	...	17 13	...	...	26 1	...
	Vizagapatam . . . . .	...	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 13	...	11 5	12 2	...	17 13	...	...	26 1	...
	Godavary . . . . .	...	12 10	10 13	...	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	18 0	16 0	...	19 13	26 14	...	...	...
	Kistna . . . . .	...	13 11	11 13	...	...	...	...	15 11	16 3	...	16 5	16 13	...	25 0	20 10	...	...	...
	Nellore	13 8	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	26 6	23 13	13 26	2 26	2	...
	Cuddapah	16 14	16 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	14 8	14 8	12 14	30 13	10 28	0 30	6 33	6
	Anantapur	13 6	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 14	14 0	14 0	15 2	33 0	33 0	37 2	23 3	3 23
	Bellary	19 8	19 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 8	13 8	13 8	12 6	39 2	37 2	35 0	28 3	30 2
	Kurnool	13 5	13 5	12 2	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	37 0	37 0	32 14	28 11	...
	Madras	11 2	11 2	10 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 6	13 0	13 6	14 8	23 13	23 0	23 0	25 0	0
	Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 11	15 6	15 8	13 10	17 0	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	10 8	10 8	11 2	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 2	15 14	15 0	14 8	16 14	27 5	29 2	23 0	14 24	11 26
	South Arcot	9 0	9 0	9 6	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 5	14 5	17 8	16 10	16 8	...	...	26 14	37 0	33 14
	Tanjore	9 8	9 8	10 5	...	...	...	...	16 10	15 13	13 11	20 0	19 10	20 0	38 8	35 13	36 10	40 10	40 10
	Trichinopoly	9 10	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...	14 6	13 11	13 11	15 8	15 8	14 8	28 0	...	...	33 0	31 11
	Madura	11 11	9 11	12 8	...	...	...	...	14 11	13 6	13 0	16 14	16 0	13 14	38 14	38 14	33 6	53 3	13
	Tinnevely	9 14	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 14	14 14	14 8	27 13	27 13	31 5	35 0	33 6
	Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	11 14	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 14	14 14	14 8	27 13	27 13	31 5	35 0	33 6
	Nilgiris	9 8	9 8	9 14	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 10	11 8	11 8	11 8	23 2	23 2	22 0	21 0	21 0
	Salem	11 0	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	14 10	13 2	13 14	15 0	14 2	14 11	26 6	26 6	30 0	32 18	29 8
	South Canara . . . . .	...	9 0	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	...	10 5	13 11	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	9 6	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	16 8	...	...	...	...	...
BOMBAY.	Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmedabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kaira . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Broach . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanna (Salsette) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colaba (Alibag) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nasik . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kaladgi (Bagalkot) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Satara	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar (Hubli) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Itanagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HYDRABAD.	Kanara (Karwar) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Panch Mahals (Godhra) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aden . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assam (Karwar) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Panch Mahals (Godhra) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aden . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assam (Karwar) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Panch Mahals (Godhra) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aden . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assam (Karwar) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Panch Mahals (Godhra) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aden . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assam (Karwar) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Panch Mahals (Godhra) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HYDRABAD.	Western Districts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burhan	14 14	13 8	13 0	37 0	37 0	30 0	23 0	23 4	23 8	23 0	24 12	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoor	13 8	13 0	14 0	15 0	14 8	16 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	25 0	27 8	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	18 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	16 8	22 8	22 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Munim	12 0	12 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	23 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Houghly	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Honrah	13 4	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 8	20 0	18 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Not received.

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Culna 16 seers, and Hanseegunge 12-4 seers.

b In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow :—Raipore 12 seers, Onda and Indas 10 seers, Meja, Bishnappore, and Sonamukhi 13 seers.

c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 41-8 to 10 seers.

CE AND COMMERCE.

IA FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1882.

PEERS OF 80 TOLANS.

* In common use.

• In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Ghattal 16-4 seers, and Contal 11-8 seers.

• In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). <i>Eleusine Scrobum.</i>			Bulrush Millet (Chambo, Har). <i>Pennisetia Sp.</i>				
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Central Districts.																				
Calcutta	13 11	14 0	14 8	23 0	24 8	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	16 0	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	11 14	12 6	13 5	23 8	17 8	22 8	9 4	9 8	10 0	16 0	17 0	17 12	...	26 0	...	...	...	...
Nuddia	14 8	16 0	16 0	26 3	22 16	...	16 0	14 8	16 0	18 12	18 12	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khoolna	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeasore	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	18 0	14 4	18 0	24 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorsheadabad	13 04	13 0	14 12	21 12	21 0	20 0	16 0	13 8	17 4	20 0	19 11	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumungpore	17 4	15 0	18 12	30 0	33 12	48 12	18 0	17 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmabye	20 0m	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 0	20 0	22 12	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Itanagpore	12 0	9 12	22 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 4	30 0	26 4	33 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	16 0m	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 8	10 0	12 0	25 8	23 4	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	18 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	10 0p	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																				
Dacca	13 5p	12 4	13 5	40 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 8	25 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farrakpore	20 0r	20 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	16 0	18 8	20 0	24 0	19 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	26 8	27 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	12 8m	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	28 8	30 0	29 0	37 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tippurah	10 0	10 0	12 4	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	23 0	22 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Namkholy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	20 0	28 0	26 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tippurah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar.																				
Patna	22 0	22 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 8	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	20 0r	18 8	18 8	23 0	26 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	16 0y	16 0	15 8	30 0	27 0	36 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	14 0	14 0	19 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	22 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mosufferpore	17 0r	18 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	45 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	16 8	16 8	16 8	32 0	34 0	45 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	37 0	36 0	45 0	...	...
Chumpran	17 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	50 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	30 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	22 0r	21 0	17 5	33 9	31 8	31 8	16 13	16 13	15 12	18 14	18 14	23 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhagnipur	16 6	16 6	15 2	31 9	32 13	44 7	17 11	16 6	16 6	...	22 11	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	16 0r	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	22 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	17 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Pergunnahs	14 0r	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																				
Cuttack	11 13	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	15 12	22 5	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	11 11	11 1	12 8	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	25 0	27 8	27 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baharore	14 0r	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	22 0	26 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																				
South-Western Frontier Agency.																				
Hazariabagh	16 0r	16 0	18 8	24 0	24 0	33 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga	16 0r	16 0	15 0	...	14 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom	20 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	44 0	44 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amthoom	1 0r	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	18 0	26 0	28 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

- * In the interior retail price of common rice varies from 31-8 to 42 seers per rupee.
 f In the sub-divisional retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour and Barrapore 10-6 seers, Barrackpore 12-13 seers, and Dum 12 seers.
 g In the sub-divisional retail prices of salt are as follow:—Koochit and Bongong 13 seers, Meherpore 10-4 seers, Chooadanga 12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
 h In the sub-divisional retail prices of salt are as follow:—Bagirhat 11 seers and Bakhira 12 seers.
 i In the sub-divisional retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lohabagh 11 seers, Sungpore 11 8 seers and Kandi 12 seers.
 j Retail prices of salt at Hingugunge 11-8 seers and at Nilpore 12 seers.
 k In Nattore and Nowgong sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
 l In the sub-divisional retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kurigram 10 seers, Gailbanda 11 seers and Nilphamari 12 seers.
 m In the sub-divisional retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kuracong 8 seers and Shiligor 10 seers.
 n In the sub-divisional retail prices of salt are as follow:—Falmotta in Alipore sub-division is 10 seers per rupee.
 o In the sub-divisional retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manekgunge 12 seers, and Moonahogunge 10 seers 5 1/2 chittacks.
 p In the sub-divisional retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goswami, and Bhanga 12 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, and topalgunge 12-12 seers.
 q In the sub-divisional retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patnakhali 10 seers, Perazepore 11 seers, and Bhona 9 seers.
 r In the sub-divisional retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Aitona 12 seers, Jamsaipore 11-4 seers, and Netrikona 12-5 seers.

A FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1882—continued.

RHS OF 80 TOLARS.

Millet, Rice, &c. in, Veragu, sawee, na, Curaloo, Muth, Naglee, Pannam sawee, &c.										Gram.				Firewood.				Salt.									Districts.	Provinces.
Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1881.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1881.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1881.		Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.						Retail.						
																Present fort- night.		Past fort- night.		Correspond- ing fortnight of 1881.		Present fort- night.		Past fort- night.		Correspond- ing fortnight of 1881.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.								
...	...	20 0	21 5	24 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 8 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	0 15 5	14 9	8 0	Central Districts.														
...	...	17 12	18 12	21 4	90 0	90 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	0 13 5	13 5	9 0	Calcutta														
...	...	21 5	18 12	29 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	2 14 1	4 0 0	0 11 10	11 10	9 24	24 Pergunnahs.											
...	...	12 0	12 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	0 11 0	11 0	...	Nuddia														
...	...	16 8	17 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	0 11 8	11 8	8 0	Khoolna														
...	...	22 0	22 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	12 0	9 0	Jessore														
...	...	14 8	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	Moorshedabad														
...	...	21 9	21 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	0 12 12	12 12	9 6	Dinapore														
...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 10 8	13 5	13 5	8 12	Rajahmhye														
...	...	9 12	10 8	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	2 14 8	3 2 8	4 4 4	12 0	12 0	8 10	Rangpore														
...	...	17 4	18 8	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 1 6	...	12 12	9 6	Bogra														
8 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	Patna														
...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 8 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	Darjeeling														
...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	90 0	101 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 15 0	3 12 0	...	13 5	10 0	Jalpaiguri														
...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	0 12 8	12 0	9 0	Eastern Districts.														
...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	0 13 0	13 0	8 0	Dacca														
...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	12 8	9 0	Furzedpore											
...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 2 0	0 12 4	12 4	9 4	Backorgunge											
...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	140 0	120 0	80 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 6 0	0 13 0	13 0	10 0	Mymensingh														
...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 4 0	0 10 0	10 0	9 0	Tipperah											
...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong														
...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Noncholly														
...	...	27 0	27 0	40 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	10 8	10 8	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts														
...	...	24 0	24 0	36 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 8 0	13 8	13 0	9 0	Hill Tipperah														
30 0	...	28 0	30 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	3 1 0	3 10 0	13 0	12 8	10 0	Bihar.														
45 0	45 0	22 0	22 4	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Patna														
...	...	22 0	24 0	35 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	Gya														
33 0	84 0	28 0	28 8	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 4 0	0 13 0	12 0	9 0	Shahabad														
...	...	22 0	22 8	36 0	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 8	Darbhanga											
...	...	27 13	27 13	33 9	105 0	126 0	126 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	4 3 7	13 2	12 13	9 3	Mozufferpore														
...	...	27 12	27 12	34 1	151 8	151 8	137 8	2 14 6	2 14 0	3 14 6	12 10	12 10	9 7	Saran														
...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	Champaran														
...	...	30 0	19 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	4 5 0	13 0	12 0	8 8	Monghyr														
...	...	19 0	19 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 8 0	11 8	11 8	8 0	Bhagapur														
13 2	21 0	23 5	23 10	23 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	Purneah														
...	...	21 0	17 8	16 4	120 0	120 0	105 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 6 0	13 4	13 4	11 0	Mahesh														
...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	125 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	12 12	12 12	9 3	South Pergunnahs														
Orissa.																												
CHOTA NAGPUR.																												
South Western Frontier Agency.																												
42 0	60 0	19 0	20 0	29 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 7 6	3 7 6	4 9 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Hazaribagh														
36 0	48 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	4 12 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Lonardinga														
...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	6 6 4	9 0	9 0	6 0	Singbhum														
...	64 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 5 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	Manasbhum														

- a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Brahmanberiah 12-4 seers and Chandpore 12 seers.
 b Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, Hathazari 11 seers and Cox's Bazar 9 seers.
 c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 12-4 seers.
 d In Nowada retail prices of salt 10 seers per rupee.
 e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sasaram 11-12 seers, Buxar 11-9 seers and Dhaboah 11 seers.
 f In Patna and Manabadi sub-divisions retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
 g In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
 h In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 seers.
 i In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Begusarai 12 seers and Jamui 12-5 seers.
 j In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Buxar and Sasaram 11 seers, Manabadi 10-8 seers.
 k In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kasganj 10 seers and Araria (Rangunge) 11 seers.
 l In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Deoghar 13 seers and Jharia 14 seers.
 m In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt 13 seers per rupee.
 n In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt 14 seers per rupee.
 o In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt 15 seers per rupee.
 p In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt 16 seers per rupee.
 q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt 17 seers per rupee.
 r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt 18 seers per rupee.
 s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt 19 seers per rupee.
 t In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt 20 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

QUANTITIES PER RU

PROVINCE.	DISTRICT.																		
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (boat sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Chenab, Jowar), Kacra Bergham.			Bairab Mill (Cumbao, D., Pamelaia B.)		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	31 8	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	10 10	10 0	11 2	17 12	20 0	20 0	21 5	22 12	22 12	24 10	26 10	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goalpara	20 0	20 0	22 15	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 6	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garo Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kamrup	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silchar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khasi & Jaintia Hills	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	5 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.W. PROVINCES.	Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dehra Dun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saharapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bulandshahr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aligarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gorakhpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moradabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Budhgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahjahanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jurai Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Farrukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mathura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etawah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaloun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lalitpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fatehpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hamirpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gorakhpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Basti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ghazipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh.	Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bara Banki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Imamji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bharaich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rai Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab.	Delhi	19 0	19 0	19 12	25 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	35 0	27 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
	Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karnal	20 0	20 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hissar	20 0	20 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	30 0	32 0	33 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
	Rohtak (a)	18 8	18 8	21 8	33 0	33 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	35 0	34 0	33 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
	Sirsa (a)	24 0	24 0	20 0	48 0	44 0	50 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	24 0	23 0	23 0
	Unbala	24 8	24 0	21 4	39 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	45 0	45 0	46 0	33 0	33 0	33 0
	Ludhiana	28 0	25 8	28 0	42 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	14 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	27 0	23 0	23 0
	Simla	...	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	12 0	41 0	42 0	34 0	30 0	23 0	23 0
	Jullundur (b)	25 4	25 8	21 8	39 0	42 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab.	Juchiarpur (c)	27 0	27 0	22 8	40 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
	haugra	23 0	24 0	21 0	40 0	40 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	12 0	40 0	36 0	30 0	22 0	24 0	24 0

a Barley falling.

b Barley rising.

c Barley and Jowar falling.

FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1882—continued.

NUMBERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millet, Ragi, Kavaru, Vengai, Cheena, Coraloo, Paw, Niglee, Pasi, Muscum, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Distances.			Provinces.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Wholesale.			Retail.			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	
								Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.				
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R. a.	R. a.	R. a.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 3	3 4	...	12 8	12 4	9 8	...	...	...
...	...	13 15	13 5	17 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 4	3 5	...	11 13	11 13	8 14	...	...	...
...	...	12 0	15 0	13 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8	3 8	...	11 0	11 0	8 10	...	...	...
...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	5 6	...	8 8	8 6	5 5	...	...	...
...	...	12 0	11 4	12 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 12	3 12	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	...	...	...
...	...	8 14	8 12	8 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	5 0	5 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...
...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	4 8	4 8	...	9 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...
...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	80 0	5 0	5 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	...	...	...
...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	...	8 0	8 0	5 5	
...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	...	3 0	3 0	3 8	
								S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.							
...	No return received	
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PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

QUANTITIES PER 100

PROVINCES.		DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Choum, Jowar), Eleusine Borgeum.			Bulrush Mi (Cannoo, Ra, Pennisetaria &c)		
			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
PUNJAB—continued.	Amritsar	26 0	26 0	22 8	50 0	50 0	35 8	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	12 8	44	0 40	0 27	8 25	8 25	8
	Siakot	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurdaspur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lahore	23 0	23 0	21 0	45 0	48 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	10 0	45 0	...	32	0 35	0 25	0
	Ferozepore	27 4	27 4	20 8	50 0	45 0	32 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	40	0 40	0 20	0 25	0 25	0
	Gujranwala (a)	32 12	32 4	16 12	36 0	40 0	23 12	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	8 8	36	8 38	0 24	0 37	8 37	2
	Rawalpindi (b)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Melun	30 4	29 12	20 8	49 0	48 0	33 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 0	41	0 40	0 28	0 41	0 40	...
	Qujrat	23 8	23 0	16 8	35 8	35 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	32	0 30	0 21	0 34	0 32	0
	Sheikpur	17 0	17 0	15 8	29 0	29 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	30	0 30	0 22	0 26	0 26	0
	Mooltan (c)	23 0	20 8	18 0	38 8	34 8	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	12 0	34	1 33	0 24	0 27	0 22	0
	Junag (d)	20 0	20 0	18 8	36 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	28	0	...	...	...	...
	Montgomery (a)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ismail Khan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ghazi Khan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannu	19 8	19 14	12 2	38 8	39 0	28 12	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	7 4	37	6 38	0 23	10 25	0 25	0	
Peshawar	19 12	18 10	13 6	33 2	29 5	26 12	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	11 2	39	8 35	12 20	6 38	4 35	12	
Kohat	...	25 8	15 0	42 8	42 0	28 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	24	0	...	...
Wazir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	17 4	17 4	19 12	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	8 8	17 4	16 12	16 0	26	12 26	12 30	12	...	...
	Bhandara	17 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 8	23 12	23 0	20 0	25	0 24	4 24	0	...	...
	Chanda	17 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha	19 12	19 0	23 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 0	8 12	12 8	14 0	12 8	24	0 23	0 34	0	...	...
	Dahlgat	16 0	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	18 0	18 0	20 8	20 0	21 0	17 8	18 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	31	0 30	0 28	0 24	0 19	0	
	Saugor	20 0	19 8	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	32	0 30	0	...	...	...
	Damoh	23 8	23 0	31 8	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	13 8	16 8	17 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	19 8	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	15 0	19 8	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul	15 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	13 0	18	0 2	0 10	0	...	...
	Chhindwara	16 0	14 8	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	8 0	12 0	12 8	14 0	23	0 2	8 34	0	...	...
	Hoshangabad	16 0	15 7	18 4	5 0	5 0	4 0	12 6	13 0	10 4	21	4 21	4	...	21	4 21	4
	Narsinghpur	16 8	16 8	21 12	10 4	10 0	10 8	13 4	13 0	12 8	26	0	...	34	0 23	0	...
	Nimar	16 0	16 0	16 12
	Raipur	25 0	28 8	45 0	21 8	22 0	22 8	33 8	37 5	45 0
Sambalpur	17 8	16 4	27 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	33 0	32 8	32 8	50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	36 0	36 0	72 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	37 0	49 0	49 0	72 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BURMA.	Arakan Division.																			
	Akyab
	Northern Arakan
	Kyaukpoo
	Sundownay
	Pegu Division.																			
	Rangoon town	12 5	15 5	15 5	12 3	12 3	12 9	12 9	12 9	13 2
	Tharrawaddy	14 4	14 4	9 11	17 13	17 2	13 8
	Prome	14 9	12 2	12 2	13 7	13 7	13 7	18 5	17 2	17 2
	Irrawaddy Division.																			
	Henzada	14 5	14 5	14 5	19 8	19 8	19 9
	Bassien	14 12	14 8	11 13	16 4	16 8	12 0
	Thonegwa
	Thayemyo	12 1	12 1	10 1	11 11	11 11	10 8	15 9	15 9	13 3
	Tenasserim Division.																			
	Moulmein town	12 2	12 2	10 0	12 2	12 2	11 8	15 5	15 5	14 5
Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	12 6	19 6	19 6	17 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 5	18 12	18 5	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	10 10	12 12	13 13	13 7	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HYDERABAD AND SINDH DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	16 5	16 12	16 9	...	...	...	7 8	7 14	7 8	9 18	9 18	9 11	25	14 25	14 27	0 27	0	...
	Bolaram	18 10	18 12	18 1	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	7 6	9 6	10 0	8 12	30	14 30	14 30	11	...	...
	Chanderghat	13 8	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	9 9	9 0	8 8	27	0 27	0 29	8 33	0 14	0
	Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Milchpur	No return received		

(a) Hatley falling.

(b) Barley rising.

ERS OF 80 TOLANS.

5

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

QUANTITIES PER

		QUANTITIES PER																	
PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar, Hoicus Sorghum.			Bulrush M. (Cumbou, P. Pencullaria		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
MYSORE.	Bangalore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tumkur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hasan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kandur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COORG.	Chitaldroog	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg	9 6	9 1	8 1	9 6	9 9	9 5	9 13	10 8	10 9	14 3	14 1	13 13	...	...	...	...	...
	Jeypore	16 8	17 0	15 0	24 0	24 6	20 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	8 21	
	Kishengurh	17 0	17 0	17 8	28 0	27 8	27 8	9 0	8 0	8 8	10 8	9 8	9 0	25 8	27 0	27 0	0 17	4 20	
	Kerrowlee	19 6	19 2	16 14	27 8	27 8	17 8	15 0	15 0	12 8	17 8	17 8	13 12	28 12	28 12	21 4	24 6	24 6	
	Ulwur	20 1	20 2	18 3	30 2	29 15	22 11	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 8	13 7	11 8	29 3	28 10	21 13	24 13	24 7	
	Bhurspore (City)	19 2	19 1	...	30 4	29 12	...	8 2	8 2	...	11 0	11 0	...	27 0	26 0	...	25 8	25 0	
	Ajmere	16 0	16 0	15 12	23 0	24 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	18 3	17 9	19 7	24 8	22 5	23 8	...	...	...	12 8	11 8	9 10	24 0	23 0	23 15	22 0	21 4
	RAJPOOTANA.	Erinpura	No return received		
Sirohee		No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abu		No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anadra		No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hilly Tracts of Meywar		22 0	22 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Oodeypore)		14 13	14 13	17 8	22 4	22 10	22 10	11 11	10 15	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banswara (Meywar Agency)		22 8	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	18 12	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...
Parbhagarh (")		19 1	19 1	19 14	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	8 7	13 2	13 5	12 3	...	...	...	...	...
Marwar (Jodhpore)		17 3	...	16 9	25 0	...	24 6	6 4	...	5 0	7 8	...	6 4	21 4	...	24 6	19 10	...	
CENTRAL INDIA.		Bikaner	12 0	13 0	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 0	6 10	6 10	6 8	23 0	23 0
	Boondee	17 4	17 0	21 12	28 4	28 4	31 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	29 8	29 0	28 0	0 18	0 18	
	Kotah	17 12	17 12	23 8	14 0	14 0	26 8	10 0	10 0	7 12	13 4	13 4	10 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	0 15	0 15	
	Tonk	15 11	15 6	17 3	24 6	24 1	19 9	7 0	7 0	7 8	10 0	9 14	9 8	26 4	27 3	20 0	4 20	4 20	
	Jhalawar	16 2	16 2	17 11	8 0	11 15	27 14	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	8 13	19 14	20 6	22 1	18 6	18 6
	Shahpore	16 12	17 8	21 0	22 5	21 8	27 12	12 0	12 4	9 6	14 12	14 5	14 8	20 12	19 9	26 4	19 0	19 0	
	Dholpur	18 5	18 5	16 11	30 2	30 1	20 1	10 2	10 2	9 0	13 6	12 6	12 6	28 2	29 1	21 1	13 27	13 27	
	Indore	16 0	16 0	19 9	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 0	10 14	10 0	9 3	21 0	25 4	36 14	30 0	18 7
	Gwalior	17 5	17 3	17 2	20 1	21 18	20 1	7 13	7 13	7 0	10 5	10 5	10 0	23 12	23 12	21 0	21 0	21 0	
	Goona	22 12	22 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	9 8	10 0	30 0	28 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Baghelkhand (Bunna)	18 12	18 12	21 12	34 8	35 0	37 5	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	21 12	20 0	36 15	34 8	33 0	31 3	32 11	

* Not known.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

A FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1882—concluded.

PERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millet, Bagl. (Kavaru, Veragu, er, Cheena, Corau, hwa, Nugee), Pasi, Mihacum, &c.										Gram.						Firewood.						Salt.												DISTRICTS.												PROVINCES.						
Past fortnight.				Corresponding fort- night of 1881.				Present fortnight.				Past fortnight.				Corresponding fort- night of 1881.				Present fortnight.				Past fortnight.				Corresponding fort- night of 1881.				Wholesale.				Retail.																
S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.																				
...			Bangalore																		
...			Kolar																		
...			Tumkur																		
...			Mysore																		
...			Hassan																		
...			Shimoga																		
...			Kadur																		
...			Chitaldroog																		
...			Coorg												Coorg.						
...			Jeypore																		
...			Kishengurh																		
...			Kerrowlee																		
...			Ulwar																		
...			Bhurtore (City)																		
...			Ajmere																		
...			Deoli Cantonment																		
...			Erinpura																		
...			Sirohee																		
...			Abu																		
...			Anadra																		
...			Hilly Tracts of Meywar																		
...			Meywar (Oodeypore)																		
...			Banswara (Meywar Agency)																		
...			Partabgarh (")																		
...			Marwar (Jodhpore)																		
...			Bikaner																		
...			Boondoe																		
...			Kota																		
...			Tonk																		
...			Jhallawar																		
...			Shahpoora																		
...			Dholpur																		
...			Indore																		
...			Gwalior																		
...			Goonr																		
...			Baghelkhand (Satna)																		

† Eight pice per bundle.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RECENT RAINY
SEASON (MAY TO OCTOBER) 1882.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 1 Met., dated Calcutta, the 6th January 1883.

Meteorology.

READ the following Summary of the weather characteristics of the recent rainy season (May to October 1882), which has been submitted by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India:—

Summary of the weather from May to October 1882.

The warm dry weather, usually characteristic of May in Northern India, was interrupted in the first part of the month by considerable oscillations of temperature, due to falls of rain accompanying local storms. These oscillations were particularly noticeable in Bengal on the 5th, over the whole of Northern India between the 9th and 12th, and in the Punjab on the 19th. After this, the storm ceased, the temperature increased, and a dry hot period set in which lasted till the beginning of June, during which, temperatures of 100° and upwards at 10 A. M. were recorded at several stations in the Punjab and the Gangetic provinces; the highest, 109° , at Dera Ismail Khan.

At the same time barometric pressure was also subject to great oscillations over Northern India. It fell in the early days of the month, but the fall was succeeded by a steady rise which, by the 9th, brought the pressure up to an abnormal height; at which point it remained with some slight oscillations, till past the middle of the month. The earliest notice of the approach of the monsoon was the report of heavy rain at Cochin and Colombo on the 19th, and a telegram of the same date from Mangalore to the effect that the monsoon was apparently setting in. From this date onward, the current gradually advanced up the Peninsula; on the 20th it was reported from Mercara, and 18 inches of rain fell at Calicut; on the 22nd the rains set in in Burma, and easterly winds were felt over Northern India; and by the 29th were established up to the Punjab.

On the average of the month, the temperature was some degrees above the normal at Quetta and over the greater part of the Punjab; but elsewhere, with very few exceptions, it was below. The humidity of the atmosphere was below the mean almost everywhere. But although at a majority of the stations the total fall of rain was also below the average, over a large part of the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, and more particularly in the south of the Peninsula, there was more or less excess of rain, the low average humidity notwithstanding.

The first days of June were marked by a severe gale of wind at Bombay, accompanied by 16.5 inches of rain, and dark gloomy weather all along the west coast, denoting the burst of the monsoon. But while the westerly branch of the monsoon was blowing strongly across the Peninsula, and producing an excessive precipitation on the west coast and in the Deccan, and more especially in Coorg, the Bengal branch was feeble, and heavy rain was restricted to the coasts of Arakan and Pegu up to the 12th, when heavy continuous rain fell in Lower Bengal. In Central India and the Upper Provinces, general rain set in about the same date; but cloudy weather, with occasional storms, had prevailed throughout the earlier part of the month in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab.

After this fall of rain, the pressure gradually increased in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and a break in the rains commenced in the Punjab and speedily extended to the south-east over Rajputana, the Bombay Presidency, Central India, Orissa and Western Bengal. On the 21st rain was general over Bengal, Assam, and Burma, owing to a small cyclonic storm which appeared over the Bay.

A comparison of the monthly mean results shows that the temperature was again above the average in the Punjab, but below it in nearly all other parts of India. The dampness of the air, on the contrary, was generally above the mean. The rainfall returns show that there was a deficiency of rain over the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, and Gurjat. Elsewhere it was in excess, particularly so at Mercara, where it exceeded the mean by 35 inches.

With the beginning of July, the rains recommenced. On the 12th, two small cyclones appeared—one over Western Rajputana, which subsequently passed to the north-west; the other over Bengal, which, after remaining stationary for a day or two, also passed north-westward, and gave rather heavy rain to parts of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. From this time, until almost the close of the month, the monsoon current continued to blow steadily and with considerable force, on the Bombay coast; while over the head of the Bay of Bengal, a succession of small cyclonic vortices were formed and passed westward or north-westward occasioning heavy rain in the interior.

Except in Assam and Bengal, the temperature of the month was generally low, and the humidity above the average. The rainfall also was considerably in excess, except in the two provinces above specified. At Mercara, the excess over the general average was as much as 59 inches.

The beginning of August was marked by weather conditions similar to those of July. Small cyclonic vortices were formed, and the pressure in Northern India was reduced to much below the mean. The monsoon blew strongly on the west coast, and rain was general, except in the Punjab. On the 5th or 6th a break in the rains set in in Rajputana, Central India, and the western divisions of the North-Western Provinces, which lasted till about the 20th. During this period the barometer was generally high, and the wind from the north-west throughout North-Western India. On the 19th, however, a small cyclonic depression formed over the head of the Bay, and like that which ended the similar break in the rains of August 1880, moved westward across the country, bringing rain over Northern and Central India. From this time till the close of the month, the pressure oscillated unsteadily from day to day, and the weather was cloudy and rainy, but there were no changes of importance.

On the mean of the month the temperature was below the average, though not so generally as in the previous month. The humidity was slightly excessive in parts of the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana, and the south of the Peninsula, but deficient elsewhere; and the rainfall followed the same general rule, the regions of excessive fall being the lower parts of the North-Western Provinces, Upper Bengal, and the southern districts of Madras. At Mercara, however, conditions had changed, and the rainfall was below the mean.

In September, a succession of cyclonic vortices traversed the country from the Bay of Bengal. The first appeared on the coast of the Northern Circars on the morning of the 3rd and on the 4th lay between Vizagapatam and Nagpur, occasioning general though not heavy rain. On the 5th it was lost in a general and brisk decrease of pressure, which occurred over the whole of India. On the 6th and 7th a fresh disturbance formed over the head of the Bay of Bengal, and on the 8th advanced westwards past Gopalpur, towards Nagpur. On the 11th the centre was a little to the north of Neemuch, whence it passed on to the north of Jacobabad and disappeared on the 15th. In the meantime a fresh vortex had appeared on the 14th off the Northern Circars, and on the 15th was approaching the coast between False Point and Masulipatam. During the next two days it travelled *very slowly* northward towards Cuttack, occasioning cloudy skies and heavy rain in its neighbourhood; but on the 19th it had disappeared. After this for a few days the weather remained, on the whole, fine: but on the 25th a general fall of the barometer took place, and a fresh depression appeared over the Bay. It continued in that position till the 29th, when it advanced over Orissa, and on the 30th lay over Chutia Nagpur. It occasioned a considerable amount of cloud and rain within the regions affected by it, but even before its appearance the sky had become cloudless in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces and continued so till the close of the month.

The monthly summaries show that, for the first time in the six months under review, the temperature was generally above the mean in Northern India, but that, in the south, it was still below it. The dampness of the air was in excess in the Punjab, but deficient elsewhere, and the rainfall was generally above the average in the Punjab and variable elsewhere.

The weather of the first few days of October was determined by the depression formed at the end of the preceding month, and which broke up on the 5th. A few days of fine clear weather followed, but on the 10th the barometer fell over the whole of India and Burma, on the 11th and 12th bad weather was evidently brewing over the south-west of the Bay, and by the 13th it was plain that a small cyclone was travelling northward along the coast of the Northern Circars, and between one and two hundred miles distant from it. On the 14th the storm centre was approaching the Orissa coast; on the 15th it lay near Cuttack, and heavy rain was falling in Orissa and Bengal, and on the 16th near Burdwan, heavy rain continuing. On the 17th, the storm centre was rapidly dispersing, after having occasioned exceedingly heavy rain in Darjeeling and its neighbourhood. This dispersion was followed by a general increase of pressure, bringing light winds and fair weather to most parts of the country, except the Coromandel coast. On the 26th a large area of low pressure was slowly formed over the Bay and the south of India, causing easterly winds over Burma, north-easterly winds over Bengal and the north of the Bay and north-westerly winds on the Coromandel coast. As the low pressure over the Bay became more marked, the atmosphere round the Bay became damper, the sky cloudy, and some rain fell.

The returns for the whole month show that temperature was below the general average of past years in Madras and Burma, but above it in all other parts of India, particularly the Punjab and North-Western Provinces. The humidity of the atmosphere was above the mean in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and some parts of Madras and Mysore, but below it elsewhere; thus agreeing exactly with the rainfall, which shewed an excess at Madras, Cochin and Mercara, as well as in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and a deficiency elsewhere.

The returns for the whole six months show that, on the whole, the season was rather warmer than usual in the northern parts of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, but that elsewhere the temperature was below the average. The highest mean temperature was 93.5° at Jacobabad, the lowest 75.7° at Belgaum. The rainfall was subject to many local variations, but on the whole amounted to that of a good average season. The most remarkable case of excess was in Coorg. At Mercara the fall was not less than 100 inches above the average, or nearly double. The regions of most decided deficiency were Eastern Bengal, the Madras coast, and the Umballa and Lucknow districts.

ORDERED, that the Summary be printed in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR
THE WEEK ENDING THE 9th JANUARY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in two districts of the Madras Presidency and in three districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. There has also been slight rain in a few districts of the Punjab and at Jubbulpore, Gowhati, and Sutna. Elsewhere there has been no rain to report during the past week.

Agricultural prospects are fair throughout the country. In the Punjab, however, rain is still much wanted for the crops in most of the districts. In two districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh some injury has been done to mustard by the *makee* insect, and in parts of Ratnagiri in the Bombay Presidency locusts are reported to have caused some damage to the crops.

In the Madras Presidency harvest operations are progressing with an outturn below average in three districts. The harvesting of the rice crop in Coorg still continues. In the Bengal Presidency the crop has been nearly all gathered in except in some of the low-lying districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 10th)		
Bellary	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, dry grains, tobacco, and sugarcane, yield average.
Kurnool	Standing crops good; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam	Standing crops, dry grains and sugarcane thriving; fever and small-pox continues; cholera and cattle disease in one taluk.
Kistna	Standing crops in parts affected by blight and grubs, elsewhere doing well; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average; fever and cattle disease prevail; small-pox in parts; water 2 feet over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, &c., outturn below average.
Coimbatore	Standing crops good, harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.
Tanjore	15 (average of 1 station.)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and <i>rabi</i> , yield below average; cholera in parts.
Madura	Standing crops generally fair; cholera in parts.
Malabar	Harvest second crop paddy commenced; fever and cholera in parts; small-pox slight.
Travancore	09	Paddy ripening; fever prevails; no rain except in Tanjore and Travancore.
Bombay—(Jan. 10th).		<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects good.
Kurrachee	River at Kotri on 5th 1 inch lower than on same date last year; small-pox in Karachi city, 15 cases, 3 deaths; fever in nine talukas; cattle disease in five talukas; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 24, 32, and 32 lbs., in Sehwan 32, 32, and 48 lbs., in Sakro 16, 34, and 46 lbs., and in Sajawal 39, 44, and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad	<i>Rabi</i> crops fair; rain desirable; cattle disease in two, small-pox in three, and fever in nine talukas; wheat 25, <i>bajri</i> 39, <i>jowari</i> 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad	Standing crops healthy; small-pox in Dhandbuka; wheat 20 and <i>bajri</i> 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda	Standing <i>kharif</i> and <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; sugarcane-pressing continues in the Nacwari division; public health good; <i>bajri</i> 31½ and rice 26 lbs. per British rupee.
Surat	<i>Rabi</i> crops thriving; <i>jowari</i> being cut; fever in Pardi; <i>jowari</i> 40 and <i>nagli</i> 57 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik	Weather a little muggy and said to be unfavourable for <i>rabi</i> crops that have been thriving up to this time; wheat 25½, <i>bajri</i> 36, and rice 23½ lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	Average abnormal temperature, 4° warm from 3rd to 5th and 2° warm from 6th to 9th; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal wind southerly and weak.
Poona	Crops thriving; <i>bajri</i> 44 and <i>jowari</i> 56 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 41 and <i>jowari</i> 46 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	<i>Rabi</i> crops generally good; <i>bajri</i> maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 42 in Akola; <i>jowari</i> maximum 72 lbs. in Parner, minimum 40½ lbs. per rupee in Shegaon.
Sholapore	Reaping of early crops continue; <i>rabi</i> crop generally good; <i>jowari</i> 71 lbs. 26 tolas, and <i>bajri</i> 56 lbs. 32 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	Weather chilly; harvesting of early crops continues; exotic cotton suffering from blight in five and wheat in two talukas, other late crops good; cholera continues in Gadag, one case fatal; fever and cattle disease in four talukas; rice minimum 26 and <i>jowari</i> 52 lbs. per rupee.

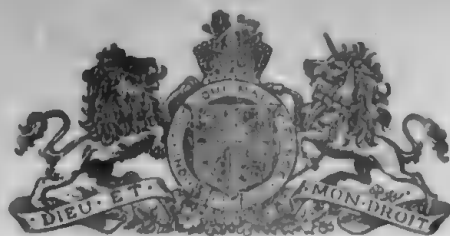
Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Kanara . . . . .	. . . . .	Sowing for second crop in progress; rice plants springing up in Karwar Taluka; sugarcane harvest on coast; garden produce, healthy; fever subsiding; common rice in Karwar 13 seers per rupee, in district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather fair and cold.
Rajkot . . . . .	. . . . .	General health fair; weather warm; cholera continues but slightly in Navanagar; bajri 29 and jowari 30 lbs per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rabi crops doing well; some destruction of crops by locusts reported in parts of Ratnagiri; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in a few places.
Bengal—(Jan. 9th)		
Chittagong	Nil	Weather seasonable; harvesting of <i>amun</i> continues; winter crops doing well; cholera in the town and station; cattle disease in Chakaria.
Dacca	Nil	Harvesting of <i>amun</i> paddy continues, yield average; prospects of winter crops good; cutting of sugarcane continues; public health generally good, except in Manickgunge sub-division, where a good deal of fever and some cholera are reported.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	Nil	Harvesting of late rice going on, yield estimated at about from 12 to 14 annas; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; price of common rice stationary; public health good, except in some scattered parts of the district, where cholera is reported.
Moorsheadabad	Nil	Harvesting of <i>amun</i> continues; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; public health on the whole good.
Rajshahye	Nil	Prospects of crops favourable; cholera still reported from parts of the district.
Burdwan	Nil	Harvesting of <i>amun</i> continues; prospects of sugarcane good; and of <i>rabi</i> indifferent; fever prevalent; cholera reported in some localities.
Kangpore	Nil	Prospects of standing crops good; harvesting of <i>amun</i> not yet completed; cholera prevalent in Gaibandha sub-division, and has extended to Chilmari in Kurigram sub-division.
Bhagalpur	Nil	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops good; rice harvest continues, generally the outturn has been fair.
Purneah	Nil	Late rice reaped; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops good; public health improving.
Patna	Nil	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops continue favourable; poppy and cotton growing well; cutting of sugarcane being pushed on; public health good.
Darbhanga	Nil	Rice crop being harvested; <i>rabi</i> and tobacco crops continue favourable; prices stationary; fever in a few places south of district, otherwise public health fair.
Hazaribagh	Nil	Weather cold and cloudy since 8th; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; prices unchanged; general health good.
Cuttack	Nil	Cutting of late rice not completed; gathering of <i>rabi</i> commenced; public health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —There has again been no rain in any part of the province, but in some districts it is reported that clouds have appeared during the latter part of the week; the rice crop has been mostly gathered in; the harvesting still continues in some low-lying districts; all cold-weather crops are generally reported to be in a very satisfactory condition; in Burdwan alone the crops are said to be indifferent; fever and cholera though decreasing, are still prevalent in some places; small-pox continues to be reported from Singhbhum and Manbhum.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Jan. 9th)	No rain	Weather seasonable; <i>aghani</i> rice cut; no sickness; prices steady.
Allahabad (" 10th)	Average fall of '00 over district.	The rain has been of great advantage to <i>rabi</i> crops; prospects as good as possible; prices stationary; health good.
Gorakhpur (" 8th)	. . . . .	Heavy dew; crops promising; health good; prices steady.
Jhansi (" 8th)	. . . . .	Weather cloudy; <i>rabi</i> crops promise well; a fall of rain would be very beneficial; prices stationary; small-pox of a mild type reported in three parganas; cattle disease continues.
Agra (" 9th)	No rain	Weather cloudy; well irrigation continues; insects in <i>bijhar</i> and <i>earson</i> reported in one pergunnah; small-pox in three pergunnas; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly (" 8th)	. . . . .	Rain wanted; everything normal.
Meerut ( " " )	. . . . .	Rain still hangs off, though threatening; no damage yet; health good; supplies sufficient; prices stationary.
Kumaon (" ")	No rain	Sky cloudy; public health good, except that typhus continues in two or three villages; cattle disease continues; prices slightly risen; rain urgently wanted.
Lucknow ( " " )	. . . . .	Rain urgently needed for <i>rabi</i> crops; prospects favourable; general health good, but small-pox prevalent in the city; prices rising; weather cloudy.
Partabgarh (" ")	Rain on 9th	<i>Rabi</i> promises exceedingly well; irrigation in progress; the rain which has fallen will be beneficial, especially to mustard attacked by <i>mahor</i> insect; prices almost stationary; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—contd.		
Sitapur (Jan. 6th)	.	Weather cloudy during the week, but no rain; prospects fair; small-pox abating; prices steady.
Fyzabad (" ")	No rain	Irrigation going on; prospects good; <i>sarson</i> injured by <i>mahes</i> insect; health good; prices steady.
Rae Bareilly (" ")	.	Weather cloudy during last two days; rain much wanted; health of men and cattle good; prices stationary.
Cawnpore (" ")	Slight showers	Weather cloudy; prospects fair; health good; prices stationary.
Farukhabad (" 9th)	.	Prospects fair; prices steady; sky cloudy; rain much wanted.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has fallen in Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Partabgarh; weather cloudy in Lucknow, Rai Bareilly, Sitapur, Aligarh, Meerut, Kumaon, and Jhansi; general health good and prices normal.
Punjab—(Jan. 9th)		
Delhi	.	Rain wanted; health good; harvest prospects fair; prices fluctuating.
Hissar	.	Rain much wanted; small-pox still prevalent in Rohtak, health good elsewhere; prices fluctuating.
Umballa	.	Health good; <i>rabi</i> crops suffering for want of rain; prices of food grains stationary.
Jalandhar	Slight rain	Health good; prices stationary.
Amritsar	.	Rain wanted; health good; <i>rabi</i> sowings completed; prices stationary.
Lahore	Slight rain in places	Health and harvest prospects good.
Ferozepore	Slight fall in places	Health and harvest prospects good.
Sialkot	.	Rain much wanted; health good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi	Slight rain	Cattle disease continues in Murree tahsil, and seasonal fever prevails in the district generally; prices fluctuating.
Peshawar	.	Harvest prospects good on irrigated lands; prices rising for want of rain.
Mooltan	Slight rain	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan	.	Rain much wanted; health fair; harvest prospects good; prices steady.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —The health of the province and the prospects of the crops are generally good; rain is much wanted in most districts.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Jan. 10th)	.	Weather clear; <i>rabi</i> crops promise to be exceptionally good; health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore (" 9th)	03	Weather cloudy and cool; <i>rabi</i> crops in very good condition; prospects favourable; health good; wheat 19 seers per rupee.
Saugor (" 8th)	.	Weather cloudy; crops excellent; health good; prices steady.
Seoni (" 9th)	.	Weather cloudy and warm; threshing of rice progressing; <i>rabi</i> crops and health good; rice 19 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad (" 9th)	.	Weather cloudy and cool; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; fever prevalent; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
Raipur (" 6th)	.	Weather cool and pleasant; threshing of <i>khari</i> crops in progress, outturn reported to be better than last year; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; slight cattle disease; health good; prices stationary.
Sambalpur (" 4th)	.	Weather cool; prospects of crops good; health good; rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa (" 9th)	.	Weather cloudy; small-pox reported; prospects of crops good; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight clouds occasionally, but weather generally cool and clear; threshing and winnowing of <i>khari</i> crops progressing; outturn expected to be good; <i>rabi</i> crops in good condition; public health good; prices steady.
British Burma—		
Akyab (Jan. 6th)	Nil	Twenty deaths from cholera in one township, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in one township; reaping nearly finished.
Rangoon	Nil	One death from cholera, otherwise public health good; crops progressing.
Assaiein	Nil	Four deaths from cholera in town and six in district, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in three townships; crops nearly reaped.
Prome	Nil	Public health good; reaping progressing.
Amherst (Moulmein)	Nil	Five cases of cholera in district, otherwise public health good both in Moulmein and district; 200 deaths of cattle reported from one township; reaping completed in Moulmein and nearly finished in district.
Toungoo	Nil	Fourteen deaths from cholera in district, otherwise public health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Some cholera in Akyab and Thonegwa districts and cattle disease in Amherst, otherwise public health and health of cattle good; reaping nearly finished; crops good.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Jan. 9th)	31	Weather seasonable; nights and mornings cool and foggy; reaping of <i>sati</i> paddy nearly over; public health good.
Sylhet (" 10th)	Nil	Harvesting of <i>amun</i> nearly over; transplanting of <i>boro</i> paddy continues; cold-weather crops promising; cholera and small-pox still reported.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—contd.		
Cachar (Jan. 10th)	Nil	Weather seasonable and cool; reaping of <i>sali</i> crops nearly finished; three deaths from cholera reported from Hailakandi; common rice 21½ seers per rupee. Weather cold; <i>sali dhan</i> crop gathered; mustard is doing well; cholera abating in the Sadr sub-division.
Dibrugarh (" ")	Nil	
Mysore and Coorg— (Jan. 10th)		
Bangalore	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable. Crops in good condition; prospects favourable. Picking of coffee and harvesting of rice still continue; price of food-grains falling; health good, except in Nanjarajapatna taluk where fever prevails. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Crops in good condition throughout the Mysore State; the cultivation of <i>vasakh</i> paddy progressing favourably; harvesting of <i>kartik</i> paddy, horse-gram, areca-nut, &c., continues; prospects good; public health fair; prices unaltered.
Mysore	
Mercara	
Berar and Hyderabad— (Jan. 10th)		
Amraoti	Threshing of <i>juari</i> continues; <i>rabi</i> crops promising; wheat 16, <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee. Cotton-picking finished; <i>rabi</i> prospects good. Standing crops thriving; cholera almost disappeared in two taluks cattle disease prevails; prices: wheat 16½, coarse rice 11, white <i>juari</i> 24½, yellow <i>juari</i> 31 and <i>tur</i> 25½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Akola	
Hyderabad	
Central India States— (Jan. 10th)		
Indore	Nil	Weather cloudy; health and prospects good. Health and prospects good; weather seasonable. Weather cloudy. Weather cold and seasonably cloudy; health good; <i>kharif</i> crops doing well. Weather cloudy; health and prospects good. Weather cool; health good. <i>Rabi</i> prospects favourable; prices steady; health good. Weather clear and cold; prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior)	
Sutna	Slight rain	
Neemuch	
Goonsa	Weather cold; health good. Tanks and wells fairly full; health good; prospects fair. Only a week's water in tanks; wells almost full; prospects good; fever to some extent prevails. Crops as yet thriving, but rain urgently wanted; slight rise in prices; weather cloudy; health excellent. Weather mild; health and prospects good. Weather cloudy; health good. Weather cloudy; prospects favourable, but rain needed; health good; prices falling. Crops coming on nicely, but rain wanted; weather cloudy; health good.
Bhopal	
Nowgong	
Manpur	
Rajputana—		
Abu (Jan. 10th)	Weather cold; health good. Tanks and wells fairly full; health good; prospects fair. Only a week's water in tanks; wells almost full; prospects good; fever to some extent prevails. Crops as yet thriving, but rain urgently wanted; slight rise in prices; weather cloudy; health excellent. Weather mild; health and prospects good. Weather cloudy; health good. Weather cloudy; prospects favourable, but rain needed; health good; prices falling. Crops coming on nicely, but rain wanted; weather cloudy; health good.
Sirohi (" 7th)	
Marwar (" 5th)	
Haroti (" 8th)	Weather cold; health good. Tanks and wells fairly full; health good; prospects fair. Only a week's water in tanks; wells almost full; prospects good; fever to some extent prevails. Crops as yet thriving, but rain urgently wanted; slight rise in prices; weather cloudy; health excellent. Weather mild; health and prospects good. Weather cloudy; health good. Weather cloudy; prospects favourable, but rain needed; health good; prices falling. Crops coming on nicely, but rain wanted; weather cloudy; health good.
Jhallawar (" 3rd)	
Ajmere (" 9th)	No rain	
Jeypore (" ")	
Ulwur (" ")	

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 3. { CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR
THE WEEK ENDING THE 16th JANUARY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been slight rain in the Madras and Bengal Presidencies, in the Punjab, Central Provinces, Assam, and in the Central India States. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the rainfall, although moderate, shows an improvement over that of the week preceding, and has been more or less distributed throughout the country. In the Bombay Presidency, British Burma, the Nizam's Territories, and in Rajputana, there has been no rain to report during the past week.

Agricultural prospects are generally good or fair throughout the country. But rain is still much wanted in most districts of the Punjab, and more is also needed for the *rabi* crop in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The partial destruction of crops by locusts in Ratnagiri in the Bombay Presidency still continues, and some damage to the winter crops by insects is also reported from two districts of the Bengal Presidency.

In the Madras Presidency and in Mysore and Coorg, harvesting, chiefly of rice, is still in progress; in British Burma and Bengal the rice harvest has nearly closed. In the Central Provinces and Northern India the ordinary autumn crops are off the ground and are being threshed, and the cutting of sugarcane is in progress.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 17th)		
Bellary . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, dry grains, tobacco, and sugarcane, yield average.
Kurnool . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops in good condition; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops, dry grains and sugarcane thriving; harvest paddy one taluk; fever and small-pox continue; cholera and cattle disease in one taluk.
Kistna . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops in parts affected by grubs, elsewhere fair; harvest paddy and <i>rugi</i> , outturn below average; fever and cattle disease prevail; small-pox in parts; water three feet over ancient.
Chingleput (Madras)	30 (average of one station.)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, outturn below average; small-pox and cattle disease in parts.
Coimbatore . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—contd.		
Tanjore	23 (average of four stations.)	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and <i>rabi</i> , yield below average; cholera prevails in parts.
Madura	30 (average of one station.)	Standing crops generally fair; harvest paddy and dry grains; cholera in parts.
Malabar		Harvest second crop paddy continues; fever and cholera in parts.
Travancore		Harvest commenced; fever and small-pox continue.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain except in Tanjore, Chingleput, Madura; general prospects good.
Bombay—(Jan. 17th).		
Kurrachee	Nil	River at Kotri on 14th 3 feet 1 inch lower than on same date last year; fever in 10 talukas; 11 fresh cases of small-pox in Karachi City since last report, disease also in Sehwan and Kotri talukas; cattle disease in five talukas; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 24, 32, and 33 lbs., in Manjhand 26, 40, and 46 lbs., in Ghorabari 20 and 44 lbs., and in Jati 20 and 36 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> crops fair; small-pox continues in three talukas; wheat 25, <i>bajri</i> 30, <i>jowari</i> 43, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad		Standing crops healthy; small-pox in Dhandbuka; wheat 28 and <i>bajri</i> 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda		Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops completed, except in Kadi division, where it is still in progress; harvesting of late <i>kharif</i> crop in progress; public health good; <i>bajri</i> 31½ and rice 26 lbs. per British rupee.
Surat		<i>Rabi</i> crops thriving; <i>jowari</i> and cotton being removed; <i>jowari</i> 40 and <i>nagli</i> 57 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik		Weather continues muggy, but has not harmed <i>rabi</i> crops; wheat 24, <i>bajri</i> 36, and rice 23½ lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)		Average abnormal temperature 3° warm; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; wind normal on 10th, afterwards abnormal; wind southerly and weak.
Poona		<i>Rabi</i> crops good; <i>bajri</i> 44 and <i>jowari</i> 55 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 39 and <i>jowari</i> 46 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar		<i>Rabi</i> crops generally good; <i>bajri</i> maximum 57 lbs. per rupee in Sangamner, minimum 45 lbs. in Kopergaon; <i>jowari</i> maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 54 lbs. in Nevasa.
Sholapore		Crops generally good; <i>jowari</i> 73 lbs. 3 tolas and <i>bajri</i> 57 lbs. 19 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar		Early crops being harvested; cotton suffering from blight in seven, and wheat in four talukas; other late crops good; 3 deaths from cholera in Gadag, fever in four, and cattle disease in one taluka; rice minimum 26 and <i>jowari</i> 45 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara		Sowing for second crop continues; sugarcane harvest on coast; fever in two talukas; general health good; common rice in Karwar 13 seers per rupee, in district average 15 seers per rupee.
Rajkot		Weather cold; general health good; cholera continues slightly in Navanagar, and has also appeared in Morvi from 8th instant; <i>bajri</i> 28 and <i>jowari</i> 34 lbs. per rupee.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Rabi</i> crops doing well; partial destruction of crops by locusts in Ratnagiri continues; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in a few places.
Bengal—(Jan. 16th)		
Chittagong	Nil	Weather bright and cold; state and prospects of crops fair; harvesting of <i>amun</i> paddy nearly over; cholera and cattle disease continue; prices somewhat risen.
Dacca	Nil	Harvesting of <i>amun</i> paddy nearly completed; prospects of winter crops good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	Nil	Harvesting of late rice and sugarcane going on and yield from the former estimated at about 12 to 14 annas; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well, price of common rice stationary; fever and cholera much abated; general health of people good.
Moorsheadabad	Nil	Harvesting of <i>amun</i> paddy going on; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; average price of rice 22 seers per rupee; public health generally good, except a few cases of cholera in thana Mirzapur.
Rajshahye	Nil	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; cholera still reported from parts of district.
Burdwan	Nil	<i>Amun</i> harvest nearly over; prospects of sugarcane good; <i>rabi</i> crops indifferent; fever prevalent; cholera lingers, small-pox in thana Selimabad.
Itanagpore	Nil	Weather seasonable, occasionally cloudy and foggy; prospects of crops favourable; cholera still prevalent in certain parts of district.
Bhagalpur	Nil	New rice 25 seers and 4 chittacks per rupee; prospects of crops good, though some damage to mustard crop by caterpillars is heard of; general health good.
Purneah	Nil	Weather excellent; prospects of crops continue good; late rice being harvested; <i>rabi</i> crops thriving; common rice 24 seers per rupee; health improving.
Patna	59	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops good; harvesting of winter rice continues; mustard, <i>khasari</i> pulse, and barley said to have been damaged to some extent by insects in Barh subdivision; cutting of sugarcane continues; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Durbhunga	15	Threshing of paddy going on; <i>rabi</i> crops promising; public health fair; prices stationary.
Hazaribagh	1	Weather clear and cold; the slight rain during the week was beneficial to the standing crops; public health good.
Cuttack	Nil	Reaping of <i>sarad</i> still continues; <i>rabi</i> crops being harvested; common rice sells at from 22 to 30 seers per rupee; public health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —More or less rain fell in some of the districts during the week, benefiting the standing crops; harvesting of late rice nearly completed, except in some lowlying districts where it still continues; winter crops generally in a satisfactory condition, though some damage by insects reported from Bhawalpur and Barh subdivision; fever and cholera, though abating, still reported to be prevalent in some places, small-pox has appeared in thana Selimabad in Burdwan.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Jan. 16th)	Benares 70 Chandauli 80 Gangapur 80	Mustard slightly damaged by rain; health good; prices steady.
Allahabad (" 17th)	Slight rain in 5 tahsils.	All crops flourishing and irrigation entirely ceased; prices falling slightly; general health good.
Gorakhpur (" 15th)		Cloudy weather during beginning of week but fine afterwards; <i>kharif</i> which has been reaped, up to average; <i>rabi</i> promising; prices stationary.
Jhansi (" 15th)	Slight showers on the 9th and 10th.	<i>Rabi</i> promises well; rain would be exceedingly beneficial to the standing crops; prices fluctuating; small-pox amongst children continues; cattle disease of a mild type continues in three villages of pargana Jhansi.
Agra (" 16th)	No rain	Weather cloudy from time to time; crops promising well; irrigation going on; small-pox in four parganas; general health good; prices slightly fallen.
Barilly (" ")	30	More rain is still required; prospects still very fair.
Meerut (" ")	Slight rain	Rain has been beneficial; health good; prices stationary; supplies sufficient; more rain needed.
Kumaon (" ")		Rain urgently wanted, <i>rabi</i> suffering from want of it; health good, except that there is still typhus in some villages; cattle disease continues; prices slightly rising.
Lucknow (" ")		Rain urgently needed for <i>rabi</i> crops; prices stationary; prospects favourable; small-pox continues in the city.
Partabgarh (" ")	Rain on 9th	The rain has done great good to the <i>rabi</i> crops, which promise exceedingly well; weather again clear; irrigation has ceased in Kunda tahsil; <i>sarson</i> injured by <i>mahec</i> ; prices slightly fluctuating; no sickness.
Sitapur (" ")		Cloudy weather, but no rain, which is much wanted for unirrigated lands; supplies ample; prices nearly stationary.
Fyzabad (" ")	No rain	Crops promising; irrigation in progress; public health good; prices steady.
Rae Bareilly (" ")	Sadr 20 Digbijaiganj 10 Dalmou 70 Salon 110	<i>Rabi</i> prospects good; health of men and cattle good; prices almost stationary.
Cawnpore (" ")	Average rainfall 40	The rain has been beneficial to crops, but more is wanted; health good; prices nearly stationary.
Farukhabad (" ")		Prospects fair; prices steady; sky alternately clear and cloudy; rain much wanted.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Moderate rain fell in 11 districts, but more is wanted; mustard slightly damaged in Benares and <i>sarson</i> in Partabgarh; small-pox continues in Lucknow City, in four parganas, in Agra and in Jhansi; slight cattle disease in Kumaon and Jhansi; general health good; prices steady except in Kumaon and Saharanpur, where there has been a rise.
Punjab—(Jan. 16th)		
Delhi	Slight rain	Health good; harvest prospects improving; prices almost stationary. Rain much wanted; small-pox in Rohtak decreasing, health elsewhere good; prices stationary.
Hissar		Health good; <i>rabi</i> crops suffering for want of rain; prices of wheat, <i>bajra</i> , and gram rising, of other food-grains stationary.
Umballa		Health good; prices falling.
Jullundur	Slight rain	Health good; <i>rabi</i> prospects fair; prices stationary.
Amritsar	Slight rain	Health and harvest prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Lahore		Rain much wanted; health good; harvest prospects fair; prices almost stationary.
Ferozepore		Health good; prices stationary.
Sialkot	Slight rain	Cattle disease continues in the Murree tahsil and seasonal fever in the district generally; slight rise in prices.
Rawalpindi	Slight rain	Harvest prospects good; prices falling; rain much wanted.
Peshawar		Rain wanted; health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Mooltan		Rain much wanted; health improving; harvest prospects good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan		<i>General Remarks.</i> —The general health of the province continues good; rain much wanted in most districts; harvest prospects fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Jan. 17th)	.	Weather reasonable; crops continue good; no epidemic; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore („ 18th)	17	Weather cloudy at times; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops good; health good; wheat 20 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ 16th)	5	Weather occasionally cloudy; crops excellent; health good; prices steady.
Seoni („ 16th)	.	Weather warm and cloudy; prospects of <i>rabi</i> favourable; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad („ „)	.	Weather cloudy and cool; prospects of crops good; few cases of small-pox, but public health good; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 13th)	.	Weather cloudy; threshing of <i>khari</i> crops continues; slight cattle disease; health good; rice 32 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 11th)	.	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops and health good; rice 55 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ 16th)	.	Weather clear and pleasant; <i>rabi</i> crops thriving; small-pox reported; prices stationary.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather cool and cloudy with slight rain in a few districts; threshing of <i>khari</i> crops progressing; reports continue to be favourable as to condition of <i>rabi</i> crops; public health good; prices unchanged.		
British Burma—		
(Jan. 18th)		
Akyab	Nil	Three deaths from small-pox and seven from cholera in district; otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease; reaping nearly finished.
Rangoon	Nil	Two deaths from cholera; otherwise public health good; reaping finished.
Bassien	Nil	Three deaths from cholera in town and two in district, otherwise public health good; reaping nearly over.
Prome	Nil	Three deaths from cholera in district, otherwise public health good; reaping going on.
Amherst (Moulmein)	Nil	Thirty-four cases of cholera reported from district, otherwise public health both in Moulmein and district good; reaping almost finished, yield good.
Toungoo	Nil	Three deaths from cholera in town and three in district, otherwise public health good.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Public health good except in parts of Hanthawaddy, Thonegwa, and Amherst districts, where a good many deaths from cholera have occurred; crops good; reaping nearly over.		
Assam—		
(Jan. 16th)		
Gauhati	06	Weather reasonable; harvesting of <i>sali</i> paddy nearly over; public health good.
Sylhet . . . . .	.	<i>Sali</i> and <i>aman</i> crops harvested; prospects of winter crops, sugarcane and linseed good; cholera reported from Sunamganj and Karimganj.
Cachar	Nil	No change in weather; reaping of <i>sali</i> crops finished; 7 deaths from cholera reported from Halia Kandi; common rice 21½ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh („ „)	014	Weather cold and seasonable; mustard promises well; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—		
(Jan. 17th)		
Bangalore . . . . .	.	Crops in good condition; harvest operations continue; prospects fair.
Mysore . . . . .	.	Crops in good condition; harvest operations continue; prospects fair.
Mercara	Nil	Coffee-picking continues, outturn generally short; no market for native coffee; harvesting of rice still in progress; slight fall in price of food grains; health good except in parts of Nanjarajaputna taluk.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Crops in the province in good condition; cutting of sugarcane commenced; harvest operations continue active; prospects favourable; public health satisfactory; no material change in prices.		
Berar and Hyderabad—		
(Jan. 17th)		
Amraoti . . . . .	.	<i>Rabi</i> crops in good condition; wheat 16 and <i>jowari</i> 20 seers per rupee.
Akola . . . . .	.	<i>Rabi</i> crops progressing favourably.
Hyderabad . . . . .	.	<i>Rabi</i> crops flourishing; sowing of <i>tabi</i> crops continues; cholera still prevailing; cattle disease ceased; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 11, white <i>jowari</i> 25½, yellow <i>jowari</i> 32½, and <i>tur</i> 25½ seers per <i>hali</i> sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (Jan. 17th)		
Indore	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior)	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch	Weather somewhat cloudy; crops thriving; public health good.
Goona	Crops and health good; wheat 23 seers per rupee.
Bhopal	Weather cool; crops and public health good.
Agar	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong	Rabi prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Jan. 17th)	Weather mild; health good.
Sirohi (" 14th)	Wells full; health good; prospects fair.
Marwar (" 12th)	About one week's water in tanks; wells almost full; fever to some extent prevails; prospects good.
Haroti (" 15th)	Rabi outlook still good; weather cloudy; days hot; health good.
Jhullawar (" 10th)	Weather cloudy; health and prospects good.
Ajmere (" 16th)	Fever prevalent; cold increasing.
Jeypora (" ")	Prospects favourable; rain needed; prices stationary; health good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, N.-W. PROVINCES, 1882, UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1882.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING NOVEMBER 1882.					Total area of irrigation during current fall.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).					Total.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	REMARKS.	
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GATES IN FEET.		GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.		Zila.			Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.				
	Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Allocated charge.	Actual average throughout.												
UPPER GANGES.	Northern	10-00	9-53	740	360	6,104	21,217	Saharanpur	5,137	212	298	271	4,952	10,770	5	Supply— Minister head of Ganges Canal " Lower Ganges Canal Expend— Ganges Canal Lower Ganges Canal Expend— Meerut Division. Bulandshahr ditto Narora ditto Mainpuri ditto Cawnpore ditto Etawah ditto Bhogunipur ditto Percolation from Narora Division Ditto Mainpuri "
	Anupshahr	6-80	6-49	700	1,016	21,851	22,142	Muzaffarnagar	9,321	593	713	2,671	3,740	17,338	7	
	Meerut	8-30	7-73	969	1,534	31,678	59,852	Meerut	36,084	4,531	1,339	4,089	2,130	48,173	8	
	Bulandshahr	7-35	6-71	972	1,954	43,866	60,507	Bulandshahr	32,895	12,153	1,213	7,563	1,034	54,858	8	
	Aligarh	5-50	4-96	994	890	89,937	48,457	Aligarh	39,240	29,190	156	2,859	4,100	66,545	9	
LOWER GANGES.	Narora	9-00	6-12	975	176	6,501	4,934	Muttra	2,153	1,347	1,984	1,085	4,119	10,688	9	
	Mainpuri	7-40	4-9	660	458	18,328	16,393	Agra	3,503	770	121	2,104	1,086	7,573	7	
	Cawnpore	8-20	5-1	825	518	47,080	54,789	Etah	9,760	4,989	38	779	7,576	23,122	4	
	Etawah	5-80	3-1	975	899	26,853	34,489	Mainpuri	1,221	5,022	43	1,880	7,684	26,850	6	
	Bhogunipur	7-00	5-6	950	724	9,528	16,206	Fatehgarh	7,485	3,711	...	1,232	622	13,050	8	
TOTAL, UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.	...	...	8,700	7,639	300,726	337,976	Delhi	15,299	23,712	125	2,476	1,943	43,555	7	Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, reports that there was a very full demand for the standing sugar crop, and that with the projected progress in new irrigation, so the area under sugarcane is about 4 1/2 lakhs acres. Executive Engineer, Etawah, reports that there was no rain, and that there was a fair demand for rabi crops. No remarks from other Divisions.
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	4-74	4-18	1,250	1,063	24,735	72,549	Cawnpore	15,299	23,712	125	2,476	1,943	43,555	7	Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, reports that there was a very full demand for the standing sugar crop, and that with the projected progress in new irrigation, so the area under sugarcane is about 4 1/2 lakhs acres. Executive Engineer, Etawah, reports that there was no rain, and that there was a fair demand for rabi crops. No remarks from other Divisions.
	Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	996	31,015	46,840	Gurgaon	4,960	3,183	1,569	4,057	543	14,217	9
	Robikhand	...	...	...	72	5,562	17,274	Dehra Dun	4,179	147	11	84	337	4,758	4
	Bijnor	...	...	...	...	229	564	Bijnor	227	...	...	2	...	229	3
	Dun	...	...	...	...	4,756	4,317	Tarai	375	...	...	...	...	375	8
	Jhansi	...	...	...	...	216	135	Pilibhit	187	...	...	...	...	187	1
Hamirpur	...	...	...	...	683	92	Bareilly	5,000	...	...	42	1	216	5	
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	367,924	479,727	Hamirpur	...	...	...	...	683	683	6	

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, reports that there was a very full demand for the standing sugar crop, and that this prevented progress in new irrigation, as the area under sugarcane is nearly 45,000 acres. Executive Engineer, Robikhand Canal, reports that there was no rain, and that there was a fair demand for rabi crops. No remarks from other Divisions.

W. P. V. HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

ALLAHABAD,
The 10th December 1882.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1882.

NATURE OF TRAFFIC.				AGRA CANAL.				REMARKS.
PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.								
Up.		Down.		Total up and down.				
Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.			
Grains—								
Wheat	740	...	740	...			
Gram	400	...	400	...			
Rice			
Paddy or dhán			
Bejhar or mixed grain			
Dal—								
Urd			
Mung	50	...	50	...			
Ahar			
Masuri			
Juár			
Hajra			
Maize or Indian-corn . . .	128	128			
Barley			
TOTAL	128	1,190	...	1,318	...			
Cotton	368	...	368	...			
Oilseeds			
Salt			
Metals			
Building materials . . .	15,835	15,835	...			
Miscellaneous goods . . .	300	1,970	...	2,270	...			
Firewood			
Bamboos			
Timber—								
Poles and unsquared timber	3,350	...	3,350	...			
Karis and squared timber	1,400	...	1,400	...			
Logs			
Miscellaneous timber			
Live-stock			
GRAND TOTAL	16,263	8,278	...	24,541	...			
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	20,920	26,059	...	46,979	...			
INCREASE			
DECREASE	4,657	17,781	...	22,438	...			
<div>1892.1891.</div> <div>1893.1892.</div> <div>1894.1893.</div> <div>1895.1894.</div> <div>1896.1895.</div> <div>1897.1896.</div> <div>1898.1897.</div> <div>1899.1898.</div> <div>1900.1899.</div> <div>1901.1900.</div> <div>1902.1901.</div> <div>1903.1902.</div> <div>1904.1903.</div> <div>1905.1904.</div> <div>1906.1905.</div> <div>1907.1906.</div> <div>1908.1907.</div> <div>1909.1908.</div> <div>1910.1909.</div> <div>1911.1910.</div> <div>1912.1911.</div> <div>1913.1912.</div> <div>1914.1913.</div> <div>1915.1914.</div> <div>1916.1915.</div> <div>1917.1916.</div> <div>1918.1917.</div> <div>1919.1918.</div> <div>1920.1919.</div> <div>1921.1920.</div> <div>1922.1921.</div> <div>1923.1922.</div> <div>1924.1923.</div> <div>1925.1924.</div> <div>1926.1925.</div> <div>1927.1926.</div> <div>1928.1927.</div> <div>1929.1928.</div> <div>1930.1929.</div> <div>1931.1930.</div> <div>1932.1931.</div> <div>1933.1932.</div> <div>1934.1933.</div> <div>1935.1934.</div> <div>1936.1935.</div> <div>1937.1936.</div> <div>1938.1937.</div> <div>1939.1938.</div> <div>1940.1939.</div> <div>1941.1940.</div> <div>1942.1941.</div> <div>1943.1942.</div> <div>1944.1943.</div> <div>1945.1944.</div> <div>1946.1945.</div> <div>1947.1946.</div> <div>1948.1947.</div> <div>1949.1948.</div> <div>1950.1949.</div> <div>1951.1950.</div> <div>1952.1951.</div> <div>1953.1952.</div> <div>1954.1953.</div> <div>1955.1954.</div> <div>1956.1955.</div> <div>1957.1956.</div> <div>1958.1957.</div> <div>1959.1958.</div> <div>1960.1959.</div> <div>1961.1960.</div> <div>1962.1961.</div> <div>1963.1962.</div> <div>1964.1963.</div> <div>1965.1964.</div> <div>1966.1965.</div> <div>1967.1966.</div> <div>1968.1967.</div> <div>1969.1968.</div> <div>1970.1969.</div> <div>1971.1970.</div> <div>1972.1971.</div> <div>1973.1972.</div> <div>1974.1973.</div> <div>1975.1974.</div> <div>1976.1975.</div> <div>1977.1976.</div> <div>1978.1977.</div> <div>1979.1978.</div> <div>1980.1979.</div> <div>1981.1980.</div> 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AGRAHABAD,

The 10th December 1882.

W. P. V. HORST,
 Offy. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P. and Oudh.
 P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1882.

	UPPER GANGES CANAL.						LOWER GANGES CANAL.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.						REMARKS.
	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.			PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.			PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.			PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL AND THROUGH TRAFFIC.			PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL AND THROUGH TRAFFIC.						
	Up.	Down.	Total up and down.	Up.	Down.	Total up and down.	Up.	Down.	Total up and down.	Up.	Down.	Total up and down.	Up.	Down.	Total up and down.				
GRAINS.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.			
Wheat	450	...	6,771	...	2,475	...	2,173	...	10,925	...	10,925	...	450	...	20,174	...			
Gram	260	...	260	...	...	...	604	...	...	...	...	...	1,617	...	1,617	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	43	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejbar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Urd	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	130	...	40	...	170	...
{ Mung	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	220	...	220	...	8	...	298	...
{ Arhar	98	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	964	...	964	...	1,062	...	1,062	...
{ Masuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juar	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	30	...	30	...	59	...	59	...
Bajra	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,130	...	602	...	602	...	2,732	...	2,732	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,960	...	4,672	...	4,672	...	9,632	...	9,632	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	856	...	7,180	...	2,475	...	10,226	...	6,936	...	18,211	...	15,543	...	35,617	...			
Cotton	...	...	...	...	13,850	...	13,850	...	1,627	...	9,804	...	1,627	...	23,654	...
Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	1,691	...	1,691	...	1,627	...	8,125	...	1,627	...	11,559	...
Salt	711	...	711	...	170	...	170	...	1,327	...	9,761	...	711	...	9,612	...			
Metals	...	...	...	...	855	...	855	...	1,327	...	193	...	1,327	...	1,468	...
Building materials	18,518	...	20,163	...	23,244	...	24,016	...	18,936	...	500	...	19,329	...	25,350	...			
Miscellaneous goods	33	...	4,946	...	1,216	...	1,556	...	6,796	...	20,732	...	14,309	...	26,694	...			
Firewood	...	...	1,385	...	2,750	...	4,115	...	1,292	...	1,292	...	2,597	...	6,847	...	
Bamboo	...	...	5,185	...	5,000	...	5,000	...	50	...	50	...	5,000	...	5,437	...	
Poles and un-squared timber.	...	...	115	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	165	...
Karis and squared timber.	...	...	6,419	...	...	...	...	...	455	...	455	...	455	...	6,874	...
Logs	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	306	...	306	...	306	...	306	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	20,113	...	46,515	...	56,849	...	56,849	...	25,789	...	71,243	...	58,504	...	174,567	...			
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	33,545	50	66,784	104,006	4	18,237	216	31,261	220	19,817	52,005	2,335	66,386	2,389	150,050	106,561			
INCREASE	...	...	...	6,243	...	5,043	25,648	4,830	5,972	...	19,238	...	...	3,728	24,517	9,805
DECREASE	13,432	50	20,269	...	216	...	...	...	...	1,268	...	...	1,268	9,892	...	...	

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local).		Lower Ganges Canal (local).		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).		Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos.	2,453	1,709	1,148	2,087	1,911	2,617	5,512	6,413
Ton mileage.	87,438	127,087	122,003	150,189	20,000	563,901	590,859	840,277
Value of goods.	33,005	33,738	27,000	69,758	41,000	359,007	7,28,564	4,52,562
Number of passengers.	...	138	1	64	19	47	20	149

W. P. V. HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P.
& Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1882-83 UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1882.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISCHARGED DURING OCTOBER 1882.				NAVIGATION CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.		
	GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.				PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.		ZILA.	ACRES.	Average.	During month.	NAME.	Area in acres.			
	Depth in Canal at Regulating Gages.	Full supply.	Actual through out.	Actual average throughout.	Up.	Down.									
1st Division	4.9	4.84	1,455	{ 3,073.60 } { 742 }	Gurdaspur	2,428	0.45	...	Wheat	12,679	The amount entering the Bari Doab Canal head was 3,370 cubic feet per second; of this 1.38 cubic feet per second passed out of the escapes, and the balance, 3,254 cubic feet, was utilized. Compared with the same period of last year, there is an increase of 18,211 acres, but the area is not up to that of 1880-81.		
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4.6	2.55	1,017		...	...	Anirpur	15,556	0.48	...	Barley	132	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3.0	3.40	742		...	...	Lahore	15,838	0.63	...	Mixed grains	1,656	
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL	...	...	3,244	...	...	...	...	33,822	...	...	...	33,822
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,117	...	...	...	...	17,611	...	...	...	17,611
Karnal Division	4.33	4.79	121	{ 2,546 } { 328 }	{ 36,217 } { ... }	...	Unbala	23	0.43	...	Wheat	2,450		The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 2,913 cubic feet per second, of which 201 cubic feet per second was passed through escapes. The rail rowlers have commenced in all the divisions, but much of the supply was utilized in irrigating the mature kharif crops.	
Delhi do.	5.70	5.97	877			Karnal	940	0.39	...	Barley			58
Hansi do.	9.00	9.15	1,384			Delhi	...	0.90	...	Mixed grains			404
Do. Bulia Head	8.80	8.56	328			Rohatuk	1,933	0.40	...	Miscellaneous			...
	Hissar	...	0.20
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	...	...	2,710	...	...	...	Jhind	...	0.30	...	...	...
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,208	...	...	...	Bikaner.	16	...	...	...	...
Upper Sutlej Division	Kalsia State	2,912	2,912	On the Indus Canal, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, there is an increase of 21,079 acres.		
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,676	...	...	...	2,676
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	30,600	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...
Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	70,000	0.09	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	177,428	0.02	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ghazi Khan	48,295	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffargarh	167,330	0.055	...	...	...
TOTAL INDUS CANALS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	493,053	...	...	...	493,053
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	440,974	...	...	...	440,974
PERMANENT CANALS, GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,734	...	...	...	36,734
Do. corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,287	...	...	...	20,287

T. HUGHAM,

Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 87.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 12th January, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mahārāja Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore Bahádur, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.

The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sayyad Áhmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.

The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.

The Hon'ble R. Miller.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. CROSTHWAITE moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for local self-government in the Central Provinces be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. CROSTHWAITE also moved that to clause (a), section 34 of the Bill, the following words be added, namely:—

“and as to the number of the representative members for each circle or group of circles, and as to the number of the representatives of the mercantile classes or professions, to be elected or appointed to each local board or district council;”.

He said that the amendment was merely a verbal one. The Committee had thought that the section as worded sufficiently provided for the determination of the number of members for each circle or group, and for the number of representatives of the mercantile classes, by the Chief Commissioner. But, as there seemed to be a little doubt on the subject, they thought it better to make the matter clear by adding the words which he had read to clause (a) of section 34.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed. He said:—

“In asking the Council to pass this Bill, I think it necessary to take the opportunity of explaining the plan and the principles on which it has been framed more fully than I have yet done, with the object of making the intention of those who have framed the law clear and intelligible to those who will have to work it. I wish to premise my remarks by reminding the Council and

the public that this Bill is intended for the Central Provinces only; that it is not intended to be a model for other Governments to follow; and that, in framing it, we have looked exclusively to the condition and needs of the Provinces to which it applies.

"The first thing we had to settle was the constitution of the boards and councils. We began by recognising the principle that the village is the unit of all administration in this part of India. Whether in the management of the revenue, the police or education, nothing much can be done unless there is an organisation, minute and spreading enough to reach and deal with each individual village. Under the ancient system of the country, each village managed its own affairs; and although there is little trace in the Central Provinces—which, compared with other parts of India, are distinctly a new country—of those complicated village-communities which still thrive in Northern India, yet the system of village-management was, until a comparatively recent date, complete. Every village had its headman or patél, who, without having any greater rights in the land than the other villagers, acted as their guide, agent and leader. By the Mahrátha revenue-system, under which the village-community was jointly responsible for the whole revenue, and all details of assessment were left to the villagers themselves, the people were forced to act together under their headmen, and to arrange their own affairs.

"During the later period of the Mahrátha power, and in the earlier years of British rule, the headman became a contractor and farmer of the revenue. Still he remained a distinct power in the village, and retained somewhat of his official character. Under the terms of our last settlements, he has, in most cases, become the owner of the land; and, if it were not for the provisions of the Central Provinces Revenue Act, which was passed in 1881, his position and duties as headman would be in danger of becoming merged and lost in his newer and larger character of landowner.

"The provisions of the Revenue Act enable the Government to select in every village one of the resident landowners, or, if the landowners are absentees, some suitable resident, to be the mukaddam, as he has been called in that Act, or headman of the village; and this mukaddam, both in the manner of his appointment and in the duties required of him, represents the patél of forty or fifty years ago as nearly as the change in his relations to the villagers, caused by the creation of a proprietary right in the soil, will permit.

"Believing that the scheme of self-government will have much greater vitality if it can be founded on some indigenous institution, which the people can understand and are accustomed to, we decided on taking the village and the mukaddam or headman as the basis of our scheme and building up from this foundation.

"The nomination of the mukaddams is a matter outside this Bill, and I presume that, under the provisions of the Revenue Act, each village already has its mukaddam. The first step, then, for the enforcement of the present measure, is to arrange the villages into circles, the size of which will depend on a variety of circumstances, and may be varied from time to time; the next to choose, or to allow the mukaddams themselves to choose, a representative mukaddam for each circle. These representative mukaddams will form the hearts of the local boards.

"By this plan, which, I may perhaps be allowed to say, has been adopted at my suggestion, several advantages are gained. First, we secure to the board the advantage of local knowledge of all parts of the area under its jurisdiction; secondly, without directly choosing the electors, we obtain a manageable constituency or electoral body, to which we may be able to leave the choice of members; thirdly, we get, as members of the board, the men who can best aid us in the execution of small local works; and fourthly, we connect the boards intimately with every village, and secure the presence in every village of a person who is represented on the board, who may look forward to becoming a member of the board, and who may fairly be expected to aid the board in the

performance of its duties, and in the course of time will, I hope, come to regard himself as part and parcel of the governing body of the country.

"To this scheme it has been objected that the mukaddam is not a representative of the villagers, who are mostly his tenants, and whose interests are not identical with his.

"To this, I reply that the cesses which make up the greater part of the fund at the disposal of the local boards and district councils are paid by the owners of land, and that it is right, therefore, that those owners should be largely represented. Secondly, I do not think that, in the matter of the duties which the local boards will have to administer, the interests of the two classes—landlords and tenants—are divergent. Anything which tends generally to the wealth of the country benefits both classes. In educational matters, the landlords are perhaps inclined to be retrogressive, but hardly more so than the peasantry themselves; and, as I will show hereafter, we have taken precautions against any tendency to neglect primary education. Lastly, it is practically impossible at present to have a system of election under which each village should elect its own representative. As it is, I believe we are going quite as far as anything that has been done in England in the way of making the local boards representative bodies: and at present, while I think that it is in every way a good thing to take this step, I think also it is inexpedient to go further. When the people are ready for more, they will make themselves heard.

"After the appointment or the election of the representative mukaddams, the next step is to select members to represent the professional, mercantile or trading classes. The number of such representatives must vary with the character of the population in each locality. We have, therefore, left it to the Chief Commissioner to decide how many of these representatives there shall be.

"The method of election or appointment is also left to the Local Administration. I conceive that it will probably be convenient at first to appoint some of the leading chaudhris or trade-masters, and that hereafter the election of the representatives may be entrusted to them.

"It has been represented to the Select Committee by my friend the Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád that clause (b) of section 4 is so worded as to exclude traders resident within a municipal area from sitting on local boards. It will be noticed that this criticism does not apply to clause (b) of section 5. On a district council, traders who reside within municipalities may sit. The intention in excluding municipal residents from local boards is to prevent the predominance of urban interests and to maintain the rural character of the boards. The head-quarters of a sub-division are generally at or within a municipality, and the largest bankers generally reside there. If these bankers were eligible, they would certainly be elected, and the tendency would be to give an undue influence to the residents at the head-quarters, which, I think, has been a very common fault in the existing committees.

"The larger traders can, whenever it is advisable, be nominated by the Government.

"The third element in the board is the Government nominees. In clause (c), section 4, power is given to the Chief Commissioner to appoint members equal in number to one-third of the board. This power has been taken for several reasons. In the first place, it appears the best method of dealing with the question of official members. It leaves considerable discretion to the Chief Commissioner, who may appoint no official members, or may appoint as many as one-third of the whole board. Secondly, it enables the Chief Commissioner to appoint persons of eminence who may not be eligible or may not have been elected under the other clauses—a large non-resident landowner for example. Thirdly, it will enable the Chief Commissioner to secure to some extent the representation of an influential minority, say (to take a case not probable in the Central Provinces) of a large body of European planters.

"With what I have already said, there will be no difficulty in understanding the constitution of the district councils, as laid down in section 6 of the Bill. They are intended to represent and to unite the local boards, and to be controlling and consultative, rather than executive bodies, which, while

leaving most of the executive work to the local boards, will have the power of executing under their own immediate supervision large and important works affecting the whole district. The relation of the local boards to the district councils is one of subordination, especially in financial matters. We are of opinion that no other relation is possible at present, but no doubt every care will be taken by the district councils to refrain from unnecessary interference, and to leave local boards to manage their own affairs. As the district council will not meet very frequently, and as a majority of two-thirds of the whole council is required in order to overrule a board, there need not be much apprehension of constant or vexatious meddling.

"I apprehend that the council and the boards will work very much through committees. To attain success, this appears to be the best plan. There will be a financial committee, an engineering committee and a committee for education.

"We have found in the Central Provinces a system of this kind already in force for the management of schools, and at the request of my friend Mr. Colin Browning, the very able Director of Education in the Central Provinces, who in a quiet, unostentatious manner has done very signal service to the cause of education in that part of India, we have recognised the existing school committees and given them a place in the Bill (section 16). As the history of these committees shows what has been done, and suggests what can be done, by working through the people themselves, I will read what Mr. Browning says about them:—

"Every Government school, of whatever kind,—whether middle class or primary,—has a school committee. Each school committee consists of not less than four members. They are usually nominated by the Deputy Commissioner. The school committee members are asked to visit their school once a month collectively, and one individual member, chosen by rotation, visits, or should visit, the school weekly. The school committee members sometimes examine the boys; but the members are often illiterate and unable to examine the scholars. Still, they see those that are present, inquire regarding absent boys, settle matters of discipline, and arrange within certain limits what rate of fee scholars shall pay, and what boys shall be free scholars. The school committees are especially useful in providing suitable accommodation for their schools and in repairing school-houses. Several schools have adopted a certain uniform. This uniform the school committees give to the poorer boys at their own expense. School committees are indispensable for the proper conduct of schools. They not only represent our wishes to the people, but the wishes of the people to us. It is often by their influence that many scholars attend school."

"Mr. Browning adds that the great use of school committees is undeniable. I need only add that they are entirely unpaid, and that the number of gentlemen serving on these committees is between three and four thousand. This is certainly a fact that affords great encouragement to those interested in the success of the present measure.

"Turning now to the conduct of business, it will be seen that the election of a chairman has, as we explained in our former report, been left to the members of the local bodies. The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád (of whose valuable advice we have lately had the advantage) urged the Select Committee to leave the boards and councils free to elect an outsider to the chair. There may, doubtless, be advantages in this plan; but I think the result would be this, that, the election of the District Officer being possible, the boards would naturally cling to him, and we should have much trouble in getting them to exert their own powers and to walk alone. I do not think this would be a fair way of working the experiment at the outset.

"Under the Bill as it stands, there is nothing to prevent a weak board, mistrustful of its own powers, from asking the Government to nominate an official whom it may appoint as its chairman. But the strain is not put upon it of passing over or refusing to elect an influential official, who, if eligible, would certainly be proposed for election. The way in which the Bill will work is not very different from the plan which Sir A. Lyall proposes to follow in the North-West. He proposes to let the members of the board meet and decide for themselves whether they will elect their own chairman from among them."

selves, or leave the appointment to the Government. In the latter case, the District Officer will ordinarily be appointed.

"The control sections of the Bill are perhaps the only part of the measure which has evoked any hostile criticism. They are thought by some writers in the public Press to be too strong and to be inconsistent with the freedom or independence of local bodies.

"It is said by one writer that 'the local boards and district councils will thus be absolutely at the mercy of the Deputy Commissioner. It will be impossible for them to do anything against his wishes.'

"I do not think that the gentleman who brought this accusation could have understood this portion of the Bill. The Deputy Commissioner has a very limited power of interference.

"He can object to an estimate; but the Commissioner has to decide on his objection, and will doubtless take care to let the board or council be heard before coming to a decision. He can inspect works and call for reports, but no local body which is conscientiously doing its duty need fear enquiry. He can suspend the execution of an order or resolution, if he thinks anything is being done to cause injury or annoyance or lead to a breach of the peace, and in very extraordinary emergencies he can step in and execute a work which would properly belong to the board or council. But these powers can only be exercised subject to the check of immediate report to the Commissioner, and in some cases to the Chief Commissioner.

"The larger powers of providing for the performance of a duty in respect of which a board or council has made default can only be exercised by the Chief Commissioner; while the extreme measure of suspending a council or board in case of incompetency, default or abuse of powers can only be exercised with the approval of the Governor General in Council.

"I think, then, that such criticisms as those I have quoted are unfair, and show the inability of the writer to understand that impatience of reasonable and constitutional control is more likely to wreck the policy of extending self-government than any official interference.

"Your Excellency has already explained to the public—I think in answering an address at Lahore—that the powers of control proposed to be taken by the Government are no greater than those retained in similar matters in England. And to this it has been replied that there is public opinion in England, and that the people there are strong enough to resist official or officious interference. It is, no doubt, true that there is more danger of undue official interference in India; but, at the same time, the very weakness of the people and their want of independence renders control more necessary. And it must not be forgotten that, if there is not much strength as yet in public opinion, there is, vested in the Local Administration and in your Lordship's Government, a powerful control over the district officials which will, no doubt, secure a discreet and moderate use of the law.

"It must be remembered that the funds which are to be entrusted to these local bodies will not consist merely of local rates, but will be supplemented very largely from the Provincial revenues—in other words, from the proceeds of general taxation. It must be recollected, also, that their duties are of such a nature that the due performance of them is necessary for the wealth and prosperity of the whole country. Control, therefore, is essential; and in the provisions of this Bill I think we have safely steered between the danger of encouraging a fretting constant meddling that would degrade and disgust the boards, and that of entire abstinence from interference which would leave inexperienced boards to destroy themselves.

"As to the duties of district councils and boards, section 9 is sufficiently explicit. It has been the desire of the Select Committee to follow the wishes of the Government by giving to the boards every work on which they can be fitly employed; and, if sufficient funds are forthcoming, I do not think the energies

of our boards will be allowed to rust for lack of work. I have only to notice, in respect of the power of exception reserved to the Chief Commissioner by section 9, that this power is not given with the object of allowing him to interfere from time to time by taking special works out of the hands of the local bodies, but in order that works like railways, large provincial roads, great irrigation works and the like, which cannot profitably be administered by local authorities, may be retained under the immediate management of Government.

"And as to this matter of the duties of the boards, I anticipate that, when the officers in charge of districts realize the nature of the organization which is sought to be established and kept alive by the provisions of the measure now before the Council, they will not fail to perceive the advantage of utilizing the local boards, and the individual members of them, in many ways not laid down in the law, and quite outside of the scope of this Bill. They will seek from them information regarding the state of the people, and the agricultural conditions of the country. They will use them as mediums for explaining and making known to the people the wishes and intentions of the Government, and they will go to them for aid in all matters of local administration, including the revenue and the police. The organization which we contemplate, reaching, as it will, to every village, will, I have every hope, be found adapted to all these ends. In fact, I anticipate that, even if from want of money the energy of the board may not be fully occupied in the execution of works of improvement, it may still find ample and useful employment in many ways, and that there need be no fear of the new institutions expiring from want of occupation.

"It remains for me to say a few words as to the financial part of the scheme and the sources of supply enumerated in section 23 of the Bill. As I have already suggested, the greatest difficulty in the way of working the scheme will be the scanty supply of money. The school-cess of the whole Province is less than a lakh and a half of rupees, the road-cess is no greater; and these two cesses will form the bulk of the funds which the district councils can absolutely call their own. The area of the Provinces, excluding feudatory States, is roughly 84,000 square miles; and the population is about 10 millions. The councils must, therefore, depend in a great measure on the contributions made to the fund by the Administration. These contributions can be made, and no doubt will be made, for fixed periods of years, so that the councils will be able to adopt something better than a hand-to-mouth policy. But they cannot be of a very large amount, and the danger that I apprehend is, not that the members of the boards will neglect their duties, not that they will be controlled into a state of apathy by official meddling, but that they will find themselves helpless for want of money. I hope that this may be remedied in part by the generosity of private individuals, who wish to benefit their fellow countrymen, and who will work through the agency of the boards. We have a good deal of money in the Central Provinces, and the spirit to use it well is not wanting. At the present moment, the municipality of Jabalpur is constructing a very fine work for the supply of water to the city and cantonment, and that they have been able to do this is entirely due to the extraordinary munificence of Rao Seth Gokul Dass, a well-known banker, who, when I was Commissioner of Jabalpur, came forward to aid us in carrying out this noble work. I am quite sure that his example will be followed by others.

"The various sources of income, which are enumerated in section 23, we have formed into a fund, in the disposal of which we have left the councils unfettered, except in one matter. It has been provided that the amount expended from the district fund in any financial year on primary education shall not be less than the estimated net proceeds for that year of the rates levied for the maintenance of schools.

"The school-cess is levied on the land, and it was intended for, and in the Central Provinces has always been duly appropriated to, rural primary schools.

"So far as regards the practice hitherto followed, this restriction on the discretion of the councils will make no change. But, on the representation of Mr. Browning, and in view of the repeated declarations made by the Secretary

of State and the Government of India as to the appropriation of this cess, we have thought it best to provide, by law, against its application to other purposes.

"The only other matter which I need notice is in connection with section 34, which empowers the Chief Commissioner to make rules for a great many matters, and I have no doubt it will be thought by some that many of these matters are very important, and ought not to have been left to rules. It is, however, of the first importance in a measure of this kind,—especially as it is in some ways a new and experimental measure,—to leave great discretion to the authorities who have the working of it, in order that they may, by practice, arrive at the best methods of giving it effect.

"Of this I am quite sure, that every endeavour will be made in framing the rules to follow the spirit of Your Lordship's policy, and that the Government may confidently rely on the loyal co-operation of every officer connected with the Central Provinces Administration in giving effect to the law.

"In conclusion, I have only to ask the Council to pass the Bill, and to express my earnest hope that it may benefit the people of the Central Provinces, and, if possible, increase that loyalty to the British Government for which they are now conspicuous."

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN said :—"My Lord, I intend to vote in favour of the passing of this Bill, but, in explanation of my vote, I am anxious, with your Lordship's permission, to make a few observations on some features of this Bill. My Lord, I am one of those who believe that the success of local self-government will, in a great measure, depend upon the amount of independent power to be conferred upon the local boards and the district councils. Indeed, I am convinced that it may be safely laid down as a general rule, that the greater the powers conferred upon these bodies the greater will be the cordiality, earnestness and industry with which the work will be performed by the members. Holding such views, it would be only natural for me to dissent from such provisions in the Bill as are intended to authorise interference on the part of the district authorities. But, my Lord, I wish to offer no opposition, as I am aware that this Bill relates only to the Central Provinces, that those Provinces are among the least advanced parts of British India, and I feel that in this circumstance is to be found justification for exceptional treatment. There is another important matter in this Bill to which I assent with a similar qualification. I refer to the provisions in this Bill regarding the constitution of local boards and district councils. Upon this question, which appears to me to be one of the most important in the entire scheme of local self-government, there appear to be two prevalent opinions. Some people think that the local boards and the district councils should consist of entirely separate sets of members; the other opinion is the one which has been adopted in this Bill in section 6. clause (a), which provides that the district council shall consist of 'representatives of groups of circles within the district, one or more for each group, being a member or members of, and elected by, the local board for that group.' I understand the effect of this provision to be, that, as far as clause (a) is concerned, none but members of local boards are to be eligible to the district councils. Now, my Lord, my knowledge of the people leads me to believe that, in such parts of India as the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, persons of social standing and respectability would not be willing to serve on local boards subject to the authority and control of the district council. And, if the local boards are to be the only bodies from which the representatives of the landed interest are to be elected for the district councils, there will be a great risk of losing the services of many men whose presence might prove of great use and valuable assistance in the work entrusted to the district councils. My own feeling is, that perhaps the best and safest rule for the constitution of the district councils would be to provide that all the members of the local boards should also be members of the district councils; in other words, to remove the distinction between the positions of members of the local boards and members of the district councils. Such a course would attract the best class of the people to serve both on the local boards and the

district councils; the local boards would discharge their duties as if they were sub-committees of the district councils; every member of the local board would have a voice in the deliberations of the district council itself; and there would be no room for those petty jealousies which will attend the election by the local board of a member for the district council. If such a provision as I have ventured to suggest were adopted, the district councils would of course be numerically larger than under the provisions of the Bill now before us; but I do not think the district councils would be too bulky for working purposes, and I am convinced that the chance of securing well-attended meetings will certainly be greater in proportion to the number of which the district council is composed. My Lord, I should have considered it my duty to have dwelt more fully on these considerations had I been prepared to oppose any provision in this Bill. But, as I have already said, I regard the Central Provinces as requiring an exceptional treatment, and in a matter of this kind it is no doubt safer to rely upon the advice of the local authorities. I am all the more unwilling to offer any definite opposition to the Bill, as under its provisions the landed interest is to be represented in the local boards by mukaddams, or executive headmen of villages, appointed under the Central Provinces Revenue Act of 1881. Such men will, no doubt, be persons of position and influence, and the remarks which I have ventured to make have, perhaps, not the same force in regard to the Central Provinces as they might have had if the Bill now before the Council related to my part of the country.

“But, my Lord, far more important than any of the points I have noticed are the provisions contained in clause (c) of section 5, and the corresponding clause in section 6 of the Bill. These clauses reserve to the Government the power to appoint members of the local boards and the district councils not exceeding one-third of the whole number. I regard this provision in the Bill with unqualified satisfaction, and, as this is the first occasion on which the subject of local self-government has come before the legislature, I cannot avoid expressing a hope that the provision to which I have alluded is an indication of the policy which Government intends to pursue in regard to legislation for other provinces also. How far the Government should control the constitution of local boards and district councils is a matter of principle by no means peculiar to the Central Provinces. It is, indeed, a matter which goes to the very root of the entire scheme of local self-government for which the country is indebted to your Lordship's Administration. To that noble scheme I am proud to give my hearty, though humble support, for I rejoice to feel that I have lived long enough to see the inauguration of the day when India is to learn at the hands of her rulers those principles of self-help and self-government which have given birth to representative institutions in England, and have made her great among the nations of the world. My Lord, I sincerely believe that all the intelligent classes throughout India sympathise with the feelings which I have expressed, that they feel grateful to the Government for the privileges which the scheme of local self-government will confer upon them, and that the effect of those privileges will be to enhance the popularity of the British rule, and to inspire feelings of loyalty and devotion among the vast population of British India. The more real those privileges are, the more beneficial will be the results. Having such views and feelings as these, I cannot possibly have sympathy with those who deprecate the withdrawal of Government from the direct management of local funds and local affairs; and it is natural for me to wish, as a matter of principle, that the local boards and the district councils should consist, as far as possible, of persons whom the voice of the people has elected as their representatives. But, my Lord, I feel that I am not acting inconsistently with my feelings and views in cordially supporting those provisions of this Bill which reserve to Government the power of appointing one-third of the members of the local boards and district councils. I am convinced that no part of India has yet arrived at the stage when the system of representation can be adopted, in its fullest scope, even in regard to local affairs. The principle of self-government by means of representative institutions is perhaps the greatest and noblest lesson which the beneficence of England will teach India. But, in borrowing from England the system of representative institutions, it is of

the greatest importance to remember those socio-political matters in which India is distinguishable from England. The present socio-political condition of India is the outcome of the history of centuries of despotism and misrule, of the dominance of race over race, of religion over religion. The traditions and feelings of the people and their present economic and political condition are in a vast measure influenced and regulated by the history of the past: the humanizing effects of the British rule have not yet demolished the remembrance of the days of strife and discord which preceded the peace brought to India by the British supremacy. India, a continent in itself, is inhabited by vast populations of different races and different creeds: the rigour of religious institutions has kept even neighbours apart: the system of caste is still dominant and powerful. In one and the same district the population may consist of various creeds and various nationalities; and, whilst one section of the population commands wealth and commerce, the other may possess learning and influence. One section may be numerically larger than the other, and the standard of enlightenment which one section of the community has reached may be far higher than that attained by the rest of the population. One community may be fully alive to the importance of securing representation on the local boards and district councils, whilst the other may be wholly indifferent to such matters. Under these circumstances, it is hardly possible to deny that the introduction of representative institutions in India will be attended with considerable difficulty and socio-political risks. In a country like England, where the distinctions of race no longer exist, where the differences of sectarianism in religious matters have been mitigated by the advance of toleration, the matter does not present such difficulties. The community of race and creed makes the English people one and the same nation, and the advance of education has rendered smaller differences wholly insignificant in matters connected with the welfare of the country at large. Christian constituencies do not object to return Jews to represent their interests in Parliament, and, indeed, for socio-political purposes, it may be said that the whole of the population of England forms but one community. It is obvious, of course, that the same cannot be said of India. The system of representation by election means the representation of the views and interest of the majority of the population, and, in countries where the population is composed of one race and one creed, it is no doubt the best system that can be adopted. But, my Lord, in a country like India, where caste distinctions still flourish, where there is no fusion of the various races, where religious distinctions are still violent, where education in its modern sense has not made an equal or proportionate progress among all the sections of the population, I am convinced that the introduction of the principle of election, pure and simple, for representation of various interests on the local boards and the district councils, would be attended with evils of greater significance than purely economic considerations. So long as differences of race and creed, and the distinctions of caste, form an important element in the socio-political life of India, and influence her inhabitants in matters connected with the administration and welfare of the country at large, the system of election, pure and simple, cannot be safely adopted. The larger community would totally override the interests of the smaller community, and the ignorant public would hold Government responsible for introducing measures which might make the differences of race and creed more violent than ever. My Lord, I have dwelt upon this matter at such length in order to explain why I, a sincere admirer of the representative system, have given my cordial support to such provisions of this Bill as appear to militate against the system of election, pure and simple. Government, in reserving to itself the power of appointing one-third of the members of the local boards and district councils, is adopting the only measure which can be adopted to guarantee the success of local self-government, by securing and maintaining that due and just balance in the representation of the various sections of the Indian population which the system of election, pure and simple, would fail to achieve."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, I congratulate your Lordship's Government on the passing of this Act. It is the first legislative expression of that policy of local self-government with which your Excel-

lency's name will be for ever identified in India. It is, however, only in regard to the educational sections of the Bill that I shall venture to detain the Council with a few remarks. Those sections had to accomplish two objects. They had, in the first place, to conserve the popular element in the existing educational mechanism of the Central Provinces. They had, in the second place, to guard against placing restrictions on the further development of popular instruction, or hampering the action of the Education Commission now sitting. The Bill has been carefully considered by the members of the Commission, and I have the pleasure to say, on their behalf, that it seems to accomplish both these objects. The unit of educational administration in the Central Provinces—indeed, I believe, the smallest administrative unit of any kind—is the school committee. One thousand of these useful little bodies are at present at work in those Provinces. The quotations made by the member in charge of the Bill, from the able report by my friend Mr. Browning, render it unnecessary for me to describe the action of such committees. Their origin dates from the formation of the Education Department itself; and whenever a new school is established, a new school committee is appointed. There is, therefore, a widespread system of school boards in the Central Provinces—a system which has the accumulated experience of twenty years of actual work, and which has within itself the elements of a natural and necessary growth, in proportion to the spread of intelligence and education. The present Bill organises these educational administrative units into a part of a complete system of local administration. The school committees consist of not less than four members, of whom the mukaddam, or village-head, is almost always one. The Bill provides that the district council shall, as far as practicable, conduct the management of the schools through these school committees. The mukaddams, and probably other members of the school committees, will have seats in the local boards; while the local boards will be represented in the district council. The school committee is, therefore, the pre-existing unit of local administration, whence some of the most important members of the local board will be drawn; and there is a perfect chain of responsibility through the local board to the district council.

“The only other aspect of the Bill with which I shall detain the Council is in regard to educational finance. Two of the financial difficulties which arise in Indian Provinces with regard to the education of the cultivators may be stated as follow. First, the difficulty of securing that funds specially raised for primary education shall be entirely spent on primary education, to the exclusion of higher classes of schools. Second, the difficulty of securing that funds specially raised from the cultivators shall be entirely spent on the education of the cultivators, to the exclusion of the town or municipal schools. The present Bill provides for the first difficulty. All funds raised for primary education in a district, although paid at first into a common fund, shall be expended solely on primary education; or rather, a sum at least equal to the educational funds raised, shall be thus spent. With regard to the second difficulty, the Bill is silent. For that difficulty does not yet arise in the Central Provinces, outside municipalities and cantonments; that is to say, within the area over which the Bill has jurisdiction. The difficulty may arise hereafter in the Central Provinces, as it has done in other parts of India; but it is so complicated by local considerations and local claims, that the Bill wisely refrains from entering on a thorny question which has not yet arisen in the particular area with which it deals. That question, however, will require a definite legislative answer in some other parts of India; and it is now receiving the attention of the Education Commission. The present Bill preserves the existing popular element in the educational system of the Central Provinces. It provides for the strict application of funds raised for primary instruction, to the purposes for which they are levied; and it in no way fetters the Education Commission in its efforts to still further develop popular education.”

The Hon'ble RÁJÁ SIVA PRASÁD said:—“My Lord, after the able and lucid exposition of the principles on which the Bill is based by the

Hon'ble Member in charge of it, I have very little left to add. However, I am very glad to find that the Hon'ble and learned Dr. Hunter has spoken so strongly in favour of the Bill, especially so far as the education of the people is concerned, and with those remarks I fully concur. As to the self-government scheme, the whole country, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, has already responded in terms of unqualified approval, but I do not agree with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in the mode of the selection of chairman. The result of the limitation of power of the district councils and local boards in making selections from among themselves will be quite different from what he expects. Many good and fit Natives, who would have offered themselves as candidates for chairmanship, may not accept a membership. Still, I do not like to interfere in any way with the wishes and plans of the Local Governments. Self-government does not abolish the Local Governments, and they are, after all, the best judges in such matters."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said the Council had been reminded that day that the importance of this measure consisted in its being the first attempt to embody in a legislative form the principles laid down by the Government of India in its Resolutions on the subject of local self-government, and it had been explained on a previous occasion that this circumstance was due to a mere accident. But he could not help thinking that it was a happy accident which entrusted the task of preparing and introducing and explaining this measure to a gentleman who, from his thorough knowledge of local circumstances and local requirements, and his genuine and sympathetic appreciation of Native character, was so eminently qualified to perform the task as his hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite. His hon'ble friend had so fully explained the provisions of the Bill and its general objects that he had left little for Mr. ILBERT to add, either for the purpose of meeting criticisms or for the purpose of removing misapprehensions; and, of course, anything he could say would not carry with it the weight which necessarily attached to a person who spoke with a local experience which Mr. ILBERT could not pretend to possess. He was necessarily compelled to approach this subject from an English point of view, and to look at it with the light of such knowledge as he happened to possess of the working of local representative bodies in England. But that the knowledge and experience derived from these sources was altogether inapplicable to similar institutions in India was a proposition which he was not prepared to admit. If it could not tell the Government what they were able to do or what they ought to do, it might be useful for the purpose of telling them what mistakes they ought to avoid. He had read a good many reports on the working of local representative bodies in India, and as he had read them he had often been reminded of the aphorism of Artemus Ward that "after all there is a good deal of human nature in man." What he meant was that, in spite of the enormous differences between the Englishman and the Hindu, and between England and India,—differences which no Indian statesman would be likely to minimize or overlook,—yet there were certain broad principles of policy which were as applicable here as they were applicable there, and which an Indian could not any more than an English statesman afford to disregard. One was often tempted to suspect that, where the attempts to introduce or develop self-government had failed in India, the failure might be traced to causes which would have produced the same effects in England. Suppose, for instance, that a statesman had to frame or give effect to a scheme for entrusting new or extended powers to local representative bodies in England. What would be the main considerations which he would endeavour to keep in view? In the first place, he would bear in mind that the main object of local self-government was to enlist on the side of the Central Government local knowledge and popular sympathies, and, even if he could be assured that that object could not be attained without the risk of sacrificing a certain amount of administrative efficiency, he would still be prepared to make the sacrifice. Then he would recognize the necessity of building on and developing existing institutions. Instead of creating new authorities or new machinery, he would do his best to utilise the authorities which were already in existence and the machinery with which the people were familiar. Again, he would take care

that the work which was entrusted to local bodies should be work of a kind to which they were accustomed, as to which their special knowledge and experience would be valuable and in which they would be likely to take an interest. The main function of a local representative body, especially of a local body in a rural district, was to provide in a simple way for petty local wants. These were the things about which the members of such bodies knew, about which they really cared and which they were likely to do well. If they were required to carry out works which were conceived on an Imperial or Provincial scale, they would be discredited; if they were fettered with elaborate formalities, they would be disgusted.

Then, in dealing with the question of finance, an English statesman would recognise the importance of appropriating local taxes to local purposes. The British rate-payer liked to see what became of his money, and strongly objected to its being spent outside his parish or union: if he was told that he would reap the benefit of the expenditure in an indirect manner, he was apt to be incredulous and dissatisfied. It was possible that the Indian rate-payer might be influenced by similar feelings. Then, care would be taken to leave a considerable amount of discretion to local boards, both as to the works on which the money placed at their disposal was to be spent, and as to the mode in which those works were to be carried out. Unless such discretion were given, all real responsibility for, all genuine interest in, local work was made impossible, and the body which had been called into existence for the purpose of assisting the Government with its knowledge and experience was reduced to the level of a mere collecting and spending machine.

Lastly, whilst allowing great latitude as to matters of detail, he would, as to matters of principle, reserve large and strong powers to the Central Government, taking care, of course, that these powers would not take the form of vexatious or arbitrary interference, but should be exercised with reference to general principles and for assignable reasons.

Such were among the most important of the considerations which would be applicable to any experiment in the direction of extending self-government in England; whether, and how far, like considerations were applicable to similar experiments in this country, and, if they were applicable, whether the failure of some of those experiments could in any measure be attributed to a disregard of them, he would leave to those who had more knowledge of India than himself to say.

The only one of these considerations on which he wished to touch further to-day was that which related to the matter of control, and he wished to refer to that for two reasons:—first, because, as his hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite had remarked, it was the feature of the Bill which had evoked most criticism; and secondly, because it was a point on which direct appeal had been made to English precedents. Some of the official critics of the Bill seemed to have feared that its effect would be to take away Government control, whilst there was another class of critics who apparently thought that the existence of such control was incompatible with the existence of local self-government at all.

The Government of India did not share the apprehensions of the first class of critics, and they did not agree with the views of the second. Nothing was further from their intention than to place local representative bodies in a position of absolute freedom from Governmental control. What was proposed was not to remove such control, but to alter its character, to substitute for dictation from within control from without, and to take care that this control should be exercised with reference to fixed and general principles and for definite and intelligible reasons. Control in this form, so far from being incompatible with, was an essential feature of, any good system of local self-government. Take, for instance, the system which prevailed in England; not a model system by any means, but a system under which a great deal of useful work was done in a very creditable manner; and consider the relations in which local bodies in that country stood to the Central Government. The most important of the local representative bodies in England were the town councils and local boards

in towns, the boards of guardians and the newly established school boards. These were the bodies which, in the language of modern Acts of Parliament, were usually referred to as the "local authorities." They represented the local, as distinguished from the central, element in the Government of the country; and their most important functions were to supervise the relief of the poor, to look after schools and roads and to provide for the maintenance of the public health. In the discharge of each of these functions, their proceedings were controlled by some department of the Central Government. Thus, school boards acted under the control of the Education Department; town councils, local boards and boards of guardians, in their capacity of sanitary authorities, acted under the control of the Local Government Board. He would not refer to the relations which existed between the school boards and the Education Department, except for the purpose of remarking that the section of the present Bill giving power to suspend a district council or local board in case of default was modelled on a section of the English Elementary Education Act of 1870 (section 63), which gave a similar power to the Education Department in the case of a defaulting school board. But MR. ILBERT would take his illustrations mainly from the important Public Health Act of 1875, which regulated the powers and duties of local authorities when exercising sanitary functions. The department of the Central Government which was charged with the control of local sanitary authorities was known as the Local Government Board; but it was not a board at all in the sense of being a deliberative or consultative body—it was simply a department of the State consisting of a President and a Secretary who sit in Parliament, and change with the Government of the day, and of a large permanent staff consisting of secretaries, assistant secretaries, inspectors and other officers. If reference were made to the Public Health Act, 1875, it would be found that the powers of control and supervision which were conferred by that Act on the Local Government Board were numerous and extensive. The sanction of the Board was required for loans and leases. It regulated the terms on which money was to be borrowed and lands let out on lease. Its approval was required for all bye-laws. Its sanction was required for appointments to all offices which were not wholly paid for out of local rates. It prescribed the form in which local authorities were to keep their accounts. It appointed auditors to audit their accounts; and these auditors not only had power to check the accuracy of the figures, but were required to disallow every item of account which was contrary to law, to surcharge the same on the person making or authorising the making of the illegal payment, and to charge against any person accounting the amount of any deficiency or loss incurred by the negligence or misconduct of that person. Its inspectors were entitled to attend any meeting of the local authority. The Board might direct its officers to hold local enquiries as to the mode in which the Act was carried out, and might in appropriate cases charge the expense of the enquiry on the local rate. And lastly, if the local authority made default in the performance of its duties, the Local Government Board might take effectual steps for enforcing and securing the performance of that duty. The section which conferred that power was so important, and bore so directly on the proposals contained in the present Bill, that he would take the liberty of reading it to the Council.

Section 299 of the Public Health Act, 1875, was as follows:—

"Where complaint is made to the Local Government Board that a local authority has made default in providing their district with sufficient sewers, or in the maintenance of existing sewers, or in providing their district with a supply of water, in cases where danger arises to the health of the inhabitants from the insufficiency or unwholesomeness of the existing supply of water, and a proper supply can be got at a reasonable cost, or that a local authority has made default in enforcing any provisions of this Act which it is their duty to enforce, the Local Government Board, if satisfied, after due enquiry, that the authority has been guilty of the alleged default, shall make an order limiting a time for the performance of their duty in the matter of such complaint. If such duty is not performed by the time limited in the order, such order may be enforced by writ of mandamus, or the Local Government Board may appoint some person to perform such duty, and shall by order direct that the expenses of performing the same, together with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed for superintending such performance, and amounting to a sum specified in the order, together with the costs of the proceedings, shall be paid by the authority in default; and any order made

for the payment of such expenses and costs may be removed into the Court of Queen's Bench and be enforced in the same manner as if the same were an order of such Court."

He made these references to English legislation for the purpose of showing that there was ample English precedent for the powers proposed to be conferred by the present Bill on the Local Government and its officers. The Government of India did not say that the precise powers which were in the present Bill were necessary or applicable under all circumstances or in all parts of India. It was enough to say that they appeared to be required in the Central Provinces, and he hoped and believed that, in the form in which they were given, they would be found to be sufficient.

The Hon'ble Mr. GIBBS said :—

"At the last meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla, at which I was unfortunately not able to attend, the Hon'ble Mr. Plowden made some observations on the policy of this Bill, founded on his experience of thirty years as a member of the Civil Service, and, in the course of his speech on that occasion, he alluded to the fact that he was in my absence the senior representative of the Civil Service in the Council. I am not only the senior member here, but with the exception of one member in the Madras Presidency, I believe I am the oldest representative of the Civil Service in India; and it is in that character that I wish to make a few observations on the present occasion. My opinion of the necessity for local self-government is not an opinion recently formed or merely formed on the question being brought forward by your Lordship. I have long seen that such a necessity must arise, and that it was merely the natural outcome of that system of education which has been going on under the auspices of the British Government for between forty and fifty years. I have for many years watched the progress made by the Natives of this country to render themselves capable of taking part in the Government, and done my best to hasten on that end, whenever I had the opportunity, specially by trying, and sometimes with success, to increase the power and independence in municipalities and other local bodies in Western India. Particularly I may allude to the Municipality and Port Trust in the city of Bombay. I am sure that no true friend of the Natives of this country can hold any other opinion than that it would be for the good of the empire when the people of the country become fitted to take a more direct part in its government. This has to a certain extent been going on for many years, by the employment of so many Natives, some in important, but the majority in subordinate, official positions under Government; but the present movement is of very much greater importance than anything that has yet been attempted, for it will enable the independent gentry of the country not merely to join the Government in carrying on the administration of the Empire, but in their own individual capacity to step in and relieve the ordinary Government of much of its work.

"I feel sure that the leading people can, and will, do much to carry out the policy now proposed, but at the same time I feel equally certain that the success of that policy will depend almost as much on the District Officers and their conduct towards the boards as it will on the boards themselves. It will require judicious care and assistance, and not dictation, on the part of the District Officers to assist the gentlemen who form the boards, especially at the commencement, to carry out their onerous duties with success.

"As regards the powers of control given under the Act, I feel quite sure, although no one could be better pleased than myself to avoid such clauses, that no real friend of the people could object to such control at the first, because its real object is to ensure the success of the Act, which, without it, might, and would probably, fail. I feel quite certain, however, that, when it is found that the boards can act alone, such control will be reduced, and eventually perhaps almost entirely removed.

"As an example of what I mean, I would point to large bodies, such as some of the larger municipalities of the Bombay Presidency, and especially to the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay. I have no doubt that, if

any measure for amending the Acts under which those bodies work were now under consideration, the control at present insisted on might be considerably reduced and modified.

"I am aware that this is a special Bill for a special province, and, therefore, I will say nothing as to its details beyond expressing my conviction that the great local experience of the Hon'ble Member in charge will have provided for all that is possible to ensure success, and I trust most sincerely that it will prove a blessing to the province to which it applies.

"Your Excellency has been congratulated on the passing of this measure to-day; I will rest content with congratulating myself that I have had the honour and satisfaction of forming one of the Council and the Government who have initiated so far successfully the important policy of local self-government in India."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—

"I really have nothing to add to the remarks which have been made by previous speakers in the course of this discussion. The Bill before us is, as has been pointed out, a Bill relating to the Central Provinces only, and, consequently, it is framed in accordance with the special circumstances which prevail in that district.

"The Government do not put this Bill forward as a model measure which they would recommend to be followed by all the other Local Governments throughout the country. It might almost be said that the Central Provinces is one of the least advanced districts in India, to which a system of local self-government can be considered to be at all applicable. It is, therefore, natural that a measure to be applied to a district of that description should be framed in a manner which might not be suitable to the circumstances of districts of a much more advanced description, and I desire that it should be distinctly understood that this Bill relates to the Central Provinces, and the Central Provinces only. It is a measure which we have reason to believe is well suited to the circumstances and people of those Provinces, but, doubtless, many of the provisions which find a place in this Bill will not be considered by the heads of Local Governments in other parts of India either necessary or suitable for the populations under their charge. That being so, there is really very little necessity for me to make any remarks upon the details of this Bill. They have been ably explained by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite, and commented on with his full knowledge of such questions by my Hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Ilbert; and I do not think, therefore, that there are any matters upon which any further explanation with respect to the views, intentions and objects of the Government can be required from me.

"I will, however, make just one remark upon a single point of detail, alluded to by my Hon'ble friend who introduced this discussion. He spoke of the section of the Bill—section 34—which relates to the framing of rules by the Chief Commissioner, and he said that some persons might think that a very wide discretion was left to the Local Government in respect to the framing of those rules. Now, it is very important that all persons who have to consider Bills of this description should bear in mind that the provisions which are contained in measures which will form part of the law of the land are hard-and-fast provisions which cannot be altered without referring again to the Legislature and passing a new Act. Now, in a matter of this kind, particularly at its commencement, it is very undesirable to lay down more hard-and-fast rules than are necessary. What you want is that the system should be elastic; and that you should ascertain by practical experiment what modes of self-government are most suited to the requirements and idiosyncrasies of the people in different parts of the country; for, if you tie the hands of the Government too tight by the regulations of an Act of the Legislature, that elasticity which is so desirable in order to arrive at the system best suited to fulfil the wishes and meet the requirements of the country will be altogether lost, and the Government will find itself bound,

whether the measure is in practice found to be suitable or not, to enforce the provisions of the law, or else to go through the long and complicated process of again referring the matter to the Legislature. But those who are inclined to think that these rules are all too elastic, should bear in mind that we have, in this Bill, in fulfilment of the promise made in the Resolution of the Government, issued a short time ago, in respect to rules of this description, distinctly laid down that the rules issued under section 34 shall be published beforehand in draft and left for the consideration of the public for a certain period, in order that, if any objections are felt to them, those objections may be fairly represented to the Local Government.

"And, certainly, if ever there was a case in which we may trust implicitly that the rules which will be made—I hope speedily—under the Bill about to become law, will be those best suited to carry out the provisions of this measure in a friendly spirit towards the spread of self-government, it is this; because it is due to Mr. Morris, whose time in the Central Provinces, I regret to think, is drawing to a close, but who nevertheless will have an opportunity of making the rules under this Bill, that I should say again, what I said on the occasion of a previous discussion at Simla, that there is no civil servant in India who has shown himself, long before this question was taken up by the present Administration, more desirous of applying largely and wisely the principles of local self-government than Mr. Morris. The best thanks of the Government are due to that distinguished public servant for this part of his policy, as well as for the ability with which he has so long administered the Central Provinces over which he has been placed; and I feel the most entire confidence that, in entrusting the initiation of the system established by this Bill to his hands, we are leaving it to one who fully and heartily approves of the principles of the Government on this subject as laid down in their Resolutions on local self-government."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

EXPLOSIVES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to regulate the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of explosives be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, the Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá, the Hon'ble Messrs. Reynolds and Miller and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 26th January. 1883.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Additional Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;

The 12th January, 1883. }



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 4. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
CIVIL WORKS.
Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN RAJPUTANA FOR THE
YEAR 1881-82.

Nos. 25-33 I, dated Fort William, January 23, 1883.

RESOLUTION--By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read--

Letter No. 8061 S, dated 28th November 1882, from Secretary to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, and its enclosure, the Revenue Report and Memorandum thereon by Officiating Chief Commissioner.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total Capital outlay on these works, including all direct and indirect charges, to the end of the year under review, amounted to R15,00,378; the gross revenue assessed on irrigation during the year to R94,511, and the total working charges to R 63,307. The net profit on the works therefore amounted to R31,204, or 2·06 per cent. on Capital outlay to the end of the year.

2. The gross revenue exceeded that of the previous year, 1880-81, by R15,077, and that of 1878-79, the highest previously recorded, by R4,294; but more than 90 per cent.* of this

Water share of revenue on old and small new tanks	R 62,490
Share of "Chahl" assessment	25,929
	<hr/> 88,419

revenue is derived from a book credits allowed for water share of land revenue and share of assessment on lands irrigated from wells dependent on the works in Ajmir and Merwara. The revenue from the large new tanks, lately constructed by the British Government, is as yet quite insignificant, amounting only to R 6,092 for 1881-82. The increase during the year was principally due to a larger supply of water in the tanks.

3. The working expenses of the year, including indirect charges, exceeded those of the previous year by R 22,672, the increase being due to considerable repairs and improvements of old tanks.

4. Of the total Capital invested in these works, 53 per cent.+ has been sunk in the large new reservoirs, which are really "Protective" works. As these works are never likely to afford any profit on Capital outlay from "direct" irrigation, and the water can be made to go much further by storing it up for the improvement of the supply in the neighbouring wells, instead of running it off for the irrigation of the crops lying immediately under the tank, the measures which have lately been taken in this direction have the full approval of the Government of India.

† Old and small new tanks	7,09,364
Large new tanks	8,00,015
	<u>15,09,379</u>

5. The average rainfall recorded during 1881-82 was 17.64 inches in Ajmir and 20.34 inches in Merwara, but the tanks were filled during July and August 1881, during which months there were seven falls, exceeding 2 inches in 24 hours in Ajmir, and four such falls in Merwara.

6. The new tanks appear to have raised the surface level of the water in wells, within a distance of one mile, from 2 to 5 feet, and to have increased the average capacity for irrigation from 5 acres to about 5½ acres per well.

7. A very good idea of the real value of these irrigation works is afforded by the statement of value of crops dependent upon them, which is given in paragraph 19 of Mr. Fitzgerald's excellent report. It is there shown that crops, valued at very nearly 5 lakhs of rupees, were raised during 1881-82 by means of these tanks, of which the total capital cost amounts to only 15 lakhs of rupees.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, for information and guidance.

Also that a copy of the Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, for information.

Also that a copy of the Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and to the Department of Finance and Commerce, for information.

Also that the Resolution and Memorandum by the Agent, Governor General, together with the statement of general financial results, compiled by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered further, that a copy be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

H. A. BROWNLOW, Col., R. E.,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Memorandum by COLONEL C. K. M. WALTER, Officiating Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, on the Ajmere and Merwara Irrigation Revenue Report, 1881-82, dated 25th November 1882.

1. The result of the working of the tanks in the year under review shows a falling-off on that of the previous year, the net revenue of the works in operation by assessment being 2.08 per cent. against 3.18 in the previous year, in excess of all charges exclusive of interest.

2. The area irrigated is 21,192 acres against 18,167 in the previous year, while the area cropped without actual irrigation, both in rear and front of the tank embankments, increased from 6,227 acres to 8,506. The total area that the tanks directly protected is 29,698 acres against 24,494 in the preceding year. The assessment includes a credit of R25,929 on account of the increase of land revenue due to tanks. Calculating that this sum represents enhanced

land revenue on 12,000 acres, the total area, the irrigation of which wholly or partially depended on the Government tanks, may be stated at 38,000 acres, which is nearly 56 per cent. of the entire area recorded at the last revenue settlement under heads Chahee (well irrigated), Talabi (tank irrigated) and Abi (submerged) in Ajmere and Merwara combined.

3. The new tanks in operation with their combined capacity of 694 million cubic feet above sluice level held on 1st November a supply of 253 million cubic feet, the loss during October having reduced it by about 40 million cubic feet. There was no irrigation of the kharif to speak of. The supply held by these tanks on the 1st April 1882 was 62 million cubic feet. Out of the quantity lost between 1st November 1881 and 1st April 1882, only about 91 million cubic feet was utilized for irrigation of single crop area of nearly 1,300 acres; the quantity used per acre was thus 70,000 cubic feet, or a depth of 1' 7" inclusive of loss in ducts and channels. The number of waterings varied from 3 to 5, and complete irrigation was supplied. The earliest date of irrigation for rabi was 11th October in the case of the Bulad tank, and the latest date 10th November in that of the Rajaosi. The latest up to which irrigation was given for rabi was 31st March.

4. Notwithstanding that there were showers in December and January, the quantity of water used per acre was considerably high. The quantity issued for irrigation does not appear to have been carefully recorded, nor does the information regarding the number of waterings appear to be accurate, the number having been given differently for the same area in different places. For instance, in para. 23 of the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere's Report, the number of waterings given from Bir is stated to be three, while in the separate general statement A, classifying irrigated areas according to crops, the number is entered as five. In this statement the area watered five times from Ladpura tank is given as 104 acres, while in the statement of actually irrigated areas 77 acres, out of the 104 acres figures as cultivated in bed of the tank without irrigation.

5. The new tanks, with a capital of Rs 7,05,655, inclusive of indirect charges, assisted the irrigation of crops valued at Rs 31,904. The average incidence of water-rate, assessed at Rs 5,726, is 18.29 per cent., maximum 39.28 and minimum 10.28.

6. The old tanks and the small new tanks, with a capital of Rs 6,96,139, helped the irrigation of crops valued at Rs 4,56,193, the incidence of the assessed rates amounting to Rs 58,569, being nearly 13 per cent. The actual incidence ranges from 7.15 to 22.73 per cent. Jales, the largest of the new tanks, stored the largest supply since its completion, and though an event not falling within the period under review, it may be mentioned here that during the last rain its weir discharged for several days.

7. The returns from the new tanks in operation by collections amounted to a deficit of Rs 4,801, besides the interest charge amounting to Rs 26,410. The returns from the old tanks and small new tanks by collections amounted to Rs 23,432, or 3.4 per cent. on Capital outlay. The revenue due to the old tanks being almost wholly a part of the land revenue assessment is treated only in the Administration Accounts of the Public Works Department. It is not therefore found useful to show returns by the direct and indirect revenue separately.

8. The working charges amounted to Rs 63,307 against Rs 37,963 in the previous year. Out of the total excess of Rs 25,344, the share due to repairs and extensions is Rs 22,604. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs 55,448 against the limit of Rs 4,000 recommended by the Irrigation Committee, and since sanctioned by the Government of India in para. 22 of their orders on the Committee's report. The above-mentioned limit includes Rs 25,000 for the old tanks, but the actual expenditure of the year under review is Rs 31,444. The Officiating Commissioner explains in para. 3 of his report, that a sum of Rs 14,500 was utilized in carrying out certain improvements and rather extensive repairs.

9. Regarding the non-completion of the branch Bulad duct and the non-clearance of the Ladpura duct, named Gungwana, animadverted on in the Commissioner's Report; paras. 61 and 66, as well as the irrigation of the Dilwara Bir, referred to in the Assistant Commissioner of Merwara's Report, para. 5, a further enquiry will be made.

10. The establishment charges of the year under review were not adjusted in accordance with the orders of the Government of India on the Irrigation Committee's Report. Had this been done, the charge would have been lower by about Rs 4,000, and the percentage of establishment charges to expenditure on works and repairs 36 instead of 49. The necessary adjustment will be carried out when preparing the Administration Accounts for the year 1882-83.

11. The report has been, as ordered by the Government of India, drawn up in the form of that of the North-Western Provinces so far as possible; the orders having been received after the year had been closed, information on all heads was not available, and the Commissioner promises that in future years the report will be more complete.

12. It appears that the water-supply of the year was generally plentiful, more so than usual; that it was fully utilized from the old tanks; and that the duty obtained from the new tanks was much lower than the circumstances appear to have permitted. The Officiating Chief Commissioner, however, notes with satisfaction that the tanks of Bulad, Bir and Jales did not run dry before the commencement of the following rains, as much importance is set on the retention of a certain supply permanently.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

No. 1.—General Abstract of Financial results, showing the estimated cost of construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses and the interest on the debit incurred in respect of those works for and to end of 1881-82.

Irrigation and Navigation Works.

WORKS.	Estimated cost of construction.	CAPITAL OUTLAY INCLUSIVE OF INDIRECT CHARGES Nos. 2 AND 5.		RECEIPTS DURING 1881-82.			Working expenses during 1881-82, inclusive of indirect charges Nos. 2 and 5.	NET RESULT EXCLUDING INTEREST.				NET RESULT INCLUDING INTEREST.			
		During 1881-82.	To end of 1881-82.	Water rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure.	Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure.
<i>Works in operation.</i>															
Tanks in Ajmere Sub-Collectorate	R 4,23,058	1 628	4,11,806	301	38,834	39,135	18,362	21,073	...	5.12	...	21,073	...	5.12	...
" in Beawar	1,72,686	...	1,73,247	290	27,169	27,459	25,830	1,629	...	0.94	...	1,629	...	0.94	...
" in Todgarh	1,14,478	...	1,11,136	184	12,900	13,084	12,344	740	...	0.67	...	740	...	0.67	...
Bir Reservoir	2,03,436	...	2,11,692	661	...	661	1,229	...	568	...	0.27	...	8,654	...	4.09
Bulod "	94,198	405	1,03,080	420	...	420	749	...	329	...	0.32	...	3,350	...	3.73
Jalia "	3,08,606	...	2,88,799	286	...	286	1,123	...	837	...	0.29	...	11,734	...	4.00
Lodhpura "	60,378	80	62,134	505	...	505	3,500	...	2,995	...	4.82	...	5,361	...	8.63
Makrana "	1,47,598	621	94,860	...	...	...	132	...	132	...	0.14	...	3,383	...	3.59
Rajosi "	38,987	...	40,040	266	...	266	338	...	72	...	0.18	...	1,612	...	4.08
<i>Works under construction.</i>															
Chitar Tank	16,249	13,175	13,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	...	1.93
TOTAL	15,78,674	15,909	15,09,379	2,913	78,903	81,816	63,807	18,509	...	1.23	...	29,916	11,407	...	0.75

W. GOODENOUGH BAYLY,

Examiner of P. W. Accounts, Rajputana.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF
CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1882.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.				Surinam.				French W. I. Colonies.				TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years .	8	10	18		8	9	17		9	8	17		25	27	52
From 2 to 10 years .	24	19	43		17	8	25		18	5	23		59	32	91
" 10 to 20 " .	81	27	108		89	22	111		101	41	142		271	90	361
" 20 to 30 " .	203	95	304		194	93	286		241	96	337		644	283	927
" 30 to 40 " .	10	6	16		9	3	12		4	2	6		23	11	34
" 40 to 50 " .	...	4	4		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	4	4
Above 50 " .	...	...	...	44 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...	40.06 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...	40.17 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	332	161	493	...	317	134	451	...	373	152	525	...	1,022	447	1,469

No. 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa .	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Western Bengal .	2	1	3	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
Central ditto .	1	1	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Eastern ditto .	1	2	3	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
Behar .	65	43	108	...	40	14	54	...	23	10	33	...	63	24	87
N.-W. Provinces .	176	78	254	...	198	98	296	...	268	114	382	...	128	67	195
Oudh .	47	17	64	...	58	9	67	...	47	17	64	...	642	290	932
Central India .	9	9	18	...	9	4	13	...	15	9	24	...	162	43	195
Punjab .	11	3	14	...	4	...	4	...	13	2	15	...	33	22	55
Nepal .	9	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	5	33
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	11	6	17	...	3	1	4	...	3	...	3	...	9	1	10
GRAND TOTAL	332	161	493	...	317	134	451	...	373	152	525	...	1,022	447	1,469

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins—high caste .	53	37	90	...	76	29	105	...	73	21	93	...	201	87	288
" Agriculture .	85	30	115	...	90	25	115	...	99	25	124	...	274	80	354
" Artisans .	5	...	5	...	17	10	27	...	30	24	54	...	52	34	86
" Low castes .	118	43	161	...	85	44	129	...	113	48	161	...	316	135	451
Musulmans .	71	51	122	...	49	26	75	...	59	34	93	...	179	111	290
Christians .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	332	161	493	...	317	134	451	...	373	152	525	...	1,022	447	1,469

MEMO.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1. Hindus .	843	336	1,179
2. Musulmans .	179	111	290
3. Christians .	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,022	447	1,469

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Bajra, Sorghum.			Bairush Millet (Oam- boo, Bajra), Pennisetia Spicata.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
MADRAS.	Ghujam	5 14	8 18	8 18	...	...	...	17 18	19 6	16 3	19 10	21 3	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	10 0	7 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	11 10	11 5	12 2	25 14	13 21	10 25	11 24	13 23	13
	Godavary	7 8	9 0	12 10	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	13 14	18 0	18 0	18 0	29 13	13 26	14	...	...	...
	Kistna	8 5	9 13	10 13	...	...	...	15 2	16 2	16 3	15 13	15 13	16 13	25 8	25 0	31 3	...	...	...
	Nellore	11 11	13 8	12 10	...	...	...	14 13	15 13	15 13	16 0	17 0	17 0	25 14	26 13	...	26	2 27	28
	Cuddapah	16 14	16 14	14 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 6	14 2	14 8	12 14	28 13	30 13	0 30	6 30	0 33	6
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	11 8	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 14	14 0	14 0	15 2	33 0	33 7	2 23	3 23	3 18	13
	Belary	19 3	19 3	20 3	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	11 13	13 8	13 8	13 0	41 8	39 2	0 30	2 23	3 23	5
	Rurnool	12 11	13 6	13 2	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	37 0	37 0	0 32	1 30	0 28	11 26 3
	Madras	11 2	11 2	10 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 5	13 0	13 0	14 8	23 13	23 13	0 25	0 25	0 26	6
	Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 6	15 2	15 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	10 3	10 3	10 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 14	16 14	16 0	16 14	27 5	27 5	6 30	14 26	6 24	11 31 5
	South Arcot	9 0	9 0	9 6	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	14 5	17 8	17 8	15 11	32 10	33 8	3 40	10 40	10 34	13
	Tanjore	10 5	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	18 6	20 0	20 0	17 8	32 10	33 8	3 40	10 40	10 34	13
	Trichinopoly	9 3	9 10	9 3	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	13 5	15 3	15 3	14 8	34 0	34 0	0 33	0 33	0 30	8
	Madura	11 11	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	15 2	14 11	13 0	17 11	16 14	14 6	34 0	33 8	14 35	10 33	5 35	5 3
	Tinnevely	9 14	9 14	9 3	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	11 8	19 3	19 3	14 6	27 13	27 13	13 31	5 39	3 35	0 44 8
	Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	11 14	...	...	...	14 6	13 0	13 0	18 5	14 14	14 8	23 2	23 2	2 21	0 21	0 21	11
	Nilgiris	9 3	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 10	11 3	11 3	12 0	27 6	26 8	8 26	8 33	13 26	8
	Salem	11 0	11 0	10 3	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	12 11	12 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara	8 10	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	15 13	15 0	15 13	16 10	15 6	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOMBAY.	Bombay	10 2	9 3	9 15	16 8	19 2	21 12	7 8	8 3	8 3	10 13	12 10	14 5	18 6	17 14	14 21	11 17	10 14	11 21 10
	Ahmedabad	13 8	13 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	0 30	0 17	0 17	0 16 0
	Kaira	12 5	11 14	13 5	22 14	22 14	24 9	10 0	10 0	9 2	16 0	15 4	15 4	20 0	20 0	0 16	0 16	0 15	4 15 6
	Surat	12 8	12 8	13 1	12 6	12 6	8 8	8 3	8 3	7 7	8 12	8 13	8 5	15 6	15 6	16 18	14 14	11 14	14 17 12
	Broach	12 5	12 9	15 0	...	...	...	8 10	11 7	8 0	13 5	13 5	12 0	16 13	16 13	13 20	0 15	4 15	4 16 8
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	10 5	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 2	11 4	11 4	11 4	18 10	18 10	10 18	10 15	0 15	0 18 0
	Colaba (Alibag)	8 8	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhule)	16 0	14 14	18 2	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	14 0	10 15	10 15	20 0	20 0	0 30	9 16	3 16	3 23 61
	Nasik	11 6	11 6	14 6	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	12 10	22 6	22 6	0 18	6 17	0 22	9
	Ahmednagar	13 8	13 13	14 12	...	...	...	9 6	9 3	8 9	10 12	10 9	10 8	27 4	26 0	0 39	12 21	2 31	2 29 8
	Poona	12 10	12 10	11 8	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	22 13	23 14	7 20	11 29	11 23	0
	Sholapur	13 10	13 10	15 6	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	11 11	12 4	12 4	12 4	31 15	32 12	4 26	2 25	12 31	4
	Kaladgi (Dagunhot)	19 0	18 8	20 0	17 0	15 8	12 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	11 8	11 8	8 8	35 0	34 0	0 32	0 30	0 27	0 30 12
	Satara	10 11	10 11	12 1	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	9 11	10 0	10 0	11 7	21 6	21 6	5 29	4 20	11 20	11 27 3
	Belgaum	19 1	18 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	13 11	11 11	11 0	14 11	12 14	11 8	26 12	26 8	3 23	0 25	10 25	7 26 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	10 0	17 0	15 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	0 23	0 26	0 24	0
	Katangi	11 3	11 14	10 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	10 0	15 9	15 9	16 15	20 13	20 13	13 20	13 15	15 19	10 19 10
	Karnar (Karnar)	10 8	10 8	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	18 0	18 0	0 20	0	...	...
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	0 32	0 17	12 17	12 12
	Aden	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	3 11	3 9	5 9	5 9 5
	Surgarh	14 11	14 6	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 5	10 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	23 8	23 1	14 44	0 24	0 24	0 24 0
	Baroda	9 8	9 9	11 7	14 0	14 0	12 8	9 15	9 5	8 0	12 4	11 11	12 0	...	...	...	15	8 15	8 15 7
	Dra	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 6	17 8	16 8	8 16	0 18	0 17	12 18 12
	Dumrah	18 8	16 8	18 8	16 8	15 0	22 0	10 0	9 8	8 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	32 8	32 3	0 27	0 18	0 18	0 20 8
	Nasirabad	17 8	17 8	18 1	24 4	24 9	24 3	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	26 0	26 0	0 29	0 18	0 17	5 17 0
	Rajkot	16 12	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	19 8	20 0	0 21	0 17	0 17	0 18 0
SINDH.	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 4	14 4	14 8	26 8	26 8	19 0	12 4	11 4	9 8	20 0	20 0	13 0	35 8	35 8	0 35	0 26	0 26	0 24 0
	Karachi	12 10	12 8	11 5	21 0	20 0	22 0	9 8	9 8	10 40	15 0	15 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	0 22	0 18	0 18	0 20 0
	Amnabad (Nakur)	14 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	26 0	26 0	0 30	0 24	0 24	0 27 0
	Mikarpur	13 4	13 2	14 0	24 0	25 4	21 8	12 2	12 0	11 10	18 4	19 7	20 0	23 12	21 8	22 8	24 0	0 25	0 23 0
	Sukkur	15 8	14 8	12 8	29 8	30 8	17 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	19 8	19 8	14 0	29 8	23 8	23 0	0 23	0 23	0 28 0
	Lark and Larkar (Umarkot)	14 8	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 7	10 6	...	...	...	22	6 23	0 20 15
SINDH.	Western Districts.	14 8	14 14	13 0	36 0	37 0	30 0	25 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	30 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darwana	13 8	13 8	14 0	15 0	15 0	13 4	20 0	20 0	30 0	27 0	25 0	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deerbrook	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	32 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mianapore	12 0	12 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	20 0	20 0	30 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	20 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 0	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Cutwa 15 seers, Cutwa 13-8 seers, and Mancegunge 13 4 seers.
 b Retail prices of salt at Rajpore 12 seers, Onda 16 seers, Mijam 16 seers.
 c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 12 to 16 seers.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1882.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLANS.

[illegible]

* Not received. † In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

QUANTITIES PER RUP.

PROVINCE.

BUREAU—continued.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum.</i>			Bulrush Millet (Cannon, Baira), <i>Pennisetum Spicata.</i>		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.
Central Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Calcutta	13 11	13 11	14 8	23 0	23 0	24 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...
24-Pergunnahs	13 5 11	14 14	13 5	20 0	23 8	26 8	8 0	9 4	10 0	16 14	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nudda	16 0	14 8	17 6	26 0	26 8	40 0	17 4	16 0	20 0	18 12	18 12	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khoolna	11 0	11 0	14 4	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	11 0	11 0	14 4	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	19 0	25 0	24 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooredabad	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	17 0	25 0	24 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinapore	18 0	18 0	14 0	18 0	21 12	31 0	21 8	18 0	23 8	24 0	25 8	34 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	16 8	17 4	18 12	30 0	30 0	48 12	18 0	16 0	20 0	19 11	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 0	23 0	20 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	15 12	15 0	18 12	23 8	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	17 8	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	7 8	12 0	24 8	25 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	11 4	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Dacca	12 4	13 5	11 5	26 8	40 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	27 4	26 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furzedpore	20 0	20 0	23 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 8	25 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	12 8	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	26 8	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperrah	12 8	12 8	11 12	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	26 0	32 0	30 0	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	12 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nonkhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	26 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 8	16 0	16 0	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baker.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Patna	21 0	23 0	30 0	40 0	38 0	40 0	14 12	14 0	14 0	32 0	23 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya.	20 8	20 0	19 0	32 8	23 0	40 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	21 8	31 0	25 0	...	...	...	37 8	...	...
Shahabad	16 8	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	36 8	11 0	...	...	20 0	17 0	19 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	14 0	14 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpore	15 0	17 0	17 0	35 0	35 0	45 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	21 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	17 0	16 8	16 8	38 0	32 0	43 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	35 0	37 0	42 0
Chumpran	17 0	17 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	50 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	39 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	21 0	22 0	16 12	33 9	33 9	42 0	15 12	16 12	13 10	22 9	18 14	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	17 11	18 6	15 2	25 4	31 9	44 7	20 8	17 11	15 2	24 0	...	27 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	40 0	31 0	32 0	30 0	34 0	35 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maidah	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	16 0	21 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
South-Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	13 5	...	...	...	19 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	23 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Cuttack	11 12	11 12	15 12	...	...	...	15 12	17 1	15 12	26 4	22 5	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	13 2	11 1	13 0	...	...	...	26 4	21 0	24 0	27 8	27 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
South-Western Frontier Agency.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Hazaribagh	16 0	16 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga	16 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	...	24 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom	18 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	40 0	44 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoos	13 0	13 0	16 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	28 0	26 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the inter for common rice is procurable at 26-12 to 42 seers per rupee.

† In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Bazaset and Buzirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour and Barripore 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

‡ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Koochta and Bongong 13 seers, Meharpore 10-4 seers, Choondanga 13 seers, and Barughat 12-14 seers.

§ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Bagirhat 11 seers and Bakhira 12 seers.

|| In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungpore 11-8 seers, and Kandi 13 seers.

¶ Retail prices of salt at Haugunge 11-8 seers and at Nitpore 12 seers.

‡ In Nattort and Nongong sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.

§ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nilphamari 13 seers, Galbanda 11 seers, and Karigram 10 seers.

|| In Darjunge retail price of salt is 13-seers per rupee.

¶ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kureong 8 seers and Shilguri 13 seers.

‡ Retail price of salt at Fallacuta in Alipore sub-division is 10-8 seers per rupee.

§ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manekgunge 12 seers, Moonsheergunge 10 seers 3½ chittacks, and Narsinggunge 12-8 seers.

|| In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Guanado, and Bhanga 12 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, and Topalgunge 12-12 seers.

¶ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Patorepore 11 seers, and Khola 9 seers.

‡ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Aitca 12 seers, Jangipore 11-4 seers, and Metrokona 12-6 seers.

SEERS OF 80 TOLANS.

AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.

[illegible]

6 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Brahmunberiah 12-4 s or and Chandpore 15 seers.
a Retail price of salt at Kumrigh 10 seers, Mathabarcoo 11 seers and Coi's Bazar 8 seers.

* Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, Hathazari 11 seers and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.

* In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 12-4 uvers.

* In the subdivisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Buxar 11-8 seers, Bhadoch 11 seers, and Samseram 11-12 seers.

* In Madhubani and Faipore sub-divisions retail price of salt 12 annas per rupee.

7 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 13 soors.

• In Saurashtra and Gujaratgarze sub-divisions retail prices of salt 12 paise.

2) In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9.5 to 13 acres per ruble.

#9. In the sub-tropical zone, all types of cattle are as follows: — Burundumi 13 acres and Jamul 19.5 acres

22. In the subdivisions retail prices of salt are as follow :- Begunhera 13 seers and 1

23 In the subdivisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Bauka and Soopole 11 seers, Mud

64 Retail prices of salt at Uthri 11 coers, Kusba 12 do

85 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Dooghur 18 no

ed In Kharanda retail price of salt 13 paise per rupee.

#7 Retail price of unit at blind bid. 11 units per 1000.

84. Metallic surface of rolls at 1 meter, 10 scans and at 5 m distance the 13-4 scans

20. Monthly price of salt at Chitra 10 seers and at Kharfukunda 12-0 seers
21. Monthly price of salt at Chitra 10 seers and at Kharfukunda 12-0 seers

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																																			
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Chotum, Jowar), Zizania Sorghum.			Burrhus Millet (Chambo, Bajra), Pennisetum Spontaneum.																				
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.																		
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.																	
ASSAM.	Sylhet																																				
	Cachar																																				
	Golapara																																				
	Garó Hills																																				
	Kamrup																																				
	Darrang																																				
	Nowgong																																				
	Sibsagar																																				
	Lakhimpur																																				
	Khasi & Jaintia Hills																																				
	Naga Hills																																				
N. W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dun	19	0	18	8	17	0	30	0	28	0	28	0	12	0	12	0	14	0	14	0	18	8	24	0	25	0	24	0	26	0	24	0	20	0		
	Saharanpur	21	0	21	0	19	14	30	1	30	1	30	3	10	12	10	12	9	11	13	15	13	15	13	8	32	4	32	4	29	2	27	15	27	15	26	1
	Muzaffarnagar	19	12	19	12	19	12	28	11	27	8	30	12	6	9	8	9	6	9	15	15	16	6	14	5	29	1	30	12	26	6	25	13	24	14	22	0
	Meerut	19	0	19	0	19	8	27	0	27	0	27	0	7	0	7	0	6	0	16	0	16	0	14	0	28	0	26	0	25	0	23	8	22	8	23	0
	Bulandshahr	19	10	19	8	20	4	24	0	24	8	27	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	11	5	11	5	10	5	24	8	25	8	24	0	22	8	23	0	32	8
	Aligarh	18	4	18	4	18	4	23	0	23	0	24	8	7	0	7	0	6	0	12	8	12	8	16	8	25	0	25	0	23	8	23	0	23	0	21	8
	Kanun	16	8	16	8	19	0	17	0	17	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	9	0	15	0	15	0	16	0	25	0	25	0	23	8	23	0	23	0	21	8
	Gorakhpur	22	0	22	0	21	0	24	0	24	0	22	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	18	12	18	12	16	0	25	0	25	0	23	8	23	0	23	0	21	8
	Bijnor	18	0	17	7	17	12	26	12	24	8	23	14	12	2	12	6	11	8	13	12	14	1	13	8	25	14	24	12	22	8	21	6	21	6	20	11
	Moradabad	19	6	19	6	18	12	22	8	22	8	24	6	9	6	9	6	7	8	17	8	16	14	16	0	30	10	30	10	25	0	23	12	24	8	23	8
	Budana	18	4	18	4	18	5	24	0	24	0	24	0	9	9	9	9	8	11	18	44	17	6	16	0	30	10	30	10	25	0	23	12	24	8	23	8
	Bareilly	17	3	17	3	17	3	22	8	22	8	23	12	7	8	7	8	7	8	17	8	18	2	15	10	27	8	28	12	23	8	23	12	23	3		
	Shahjahanpur	19	8	19	4	19	8	25	12	25	12	27	0	9	2	9	2	8	8	18	0	18	8	17	0	27	0	27	0	25	8	25	8	24	12	24	8
	Teerai Pergunnah	21	0	21	0	19	0	30	0	32	0	30	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	17	0	17	0	15	0	30	0	35	0	28	0	25	0	23	0	24	0
	Muttra	17	4	17	8	17	0	25	0	26	0	23	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	15	0	15	0	12	8	24	8	24	0	23	0	22	8	22	8	21	0
	Agra	17	4	17	0	17	0	24	8	24	0	24	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	24	0	24	0	22	0	23	0	22	0
	Farrukhabad	18	0	17	13	18	1	22	6	22	8	24	14	7	0	7	0	7	26	15	5	15	2	15	9	24	11	23	9	23	8	23	10	23	8	21	2
	Maujuri	19	0	18	8	17	8	24	0	23	8	23	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	14	0	14	0	13	0	23	8	23	0	21	0	23	0	23	0	21	0
	Etawah	19	0	18	8	18	8	23	8	23	8	25	8	6	0	6	0	6	0	14	8	14	8	14	8	14	8	25	0	25	0	23	0	23	0	23	0
	Etah	19	8	19	5	19	0	24	5	24	0	22	8	7	10	7	2	6	0	14	10	14	10	13	0	23	8	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0
	Jalandhar	20	0	20	0	21	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	14	0	32	0	32	0	28	0	29	0	29	0
	Jhansi	20	18	21	8	24	3	39	0	40	9	33	0	8	0	8	0	8	8	17	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	32	0	32	0	28	0	29	0	29	0
	Lalitpur	20	8	20	0	27	0	43	0	45	0	35	0	10	0	11	0	9	0	15	0	15	0	12	0	36	0	35	0	34	0	28	0	28	0	28	0
	Cawnpore	18	8	19	12	19	4	23	8	23	8	32	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	16	8	16	8	17	0	29	8	29	0	28	8	28	8	28	8	27	8
Patna	15	10	16	6	18	2	26	0	25	0	25	0	11	4	10	0	10	10	18	4	18	4	20	0	30	0	29	0	29	0	29	0	28	0	28	0	
Almabad	17	4	17	8	18	2	28	4	28	0	28	0	11	0	11	8	11	8	19	8	19	4	18	0	18	0	40	0	40	0	32	0	34	0	35	0	
Barrampur	16	0	18	0	18	18	22	8	12	0	11	4	12	6	15	8	15	8	23	8	23	8	15	8	33	8	33	8	33	8	33	8	33	8	33	8	
Jaunpur	19	0	19	0	19	12	30	5	29	10	33	14	7	12	7	12	8	7	15	8	15	8	16	15	35	5	31	1	35	5	28	4	25	6	28	4	
Corakhpur	18	14	18	14	19	12	27	14	27	0	50	64	13	8	13	8	14	64	18	14	18	14	26	8	30	9	32	6	34	0	33	64	28	13	36	0	
Deati	19	12	19	8	20	0	27	0	27	0	42	8	17	0	17	0	17	0	22	0	23	0	23	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	
Azamgarh	17	0	16	4	17	11	25	1	25	1	33	15	10	5	10	5	10	5	15	8	14	12	17	11	29	0	28	0	28	0	27	10	30	10	27	0	
Mirzapur	15	8	16	8	17	0	32	0	32	0	38	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	17	0	18	0	18	0	29	0	28	0	28	0	27	0	26	0	27	0	
Benares	16	4	16	7	16	8	25	8	25	0	26	8	11	15	11	15	12	7	20	1	18	12	18	15	26	0	26	8	29	4	26	0	25	4	28	8	
Ghazipur	18	0	18	0	19	5	25	12	25	12	33	7	10	16	10	16	11	0	16	12	16	12	19	5	31	30	31	36	1	27	11	24	12	31	8		
Fala	16	4	16	4	18	12	25	0	23	12	33	12	10	0	10	0	10	0	20	12	20	12	21	4	29	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	
Milibhat	18	12	18	12	18	7	28	12	28	12	30	12	17	6	17	8	14	4																			

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

(a) Barley rising. (b) Firewood falling. (c) Gram falling. (d) Bajra rising. (e) Barley and jowar rising. (f) Barley and jowar falling.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1882—continued.

[illegible]

(d) Bajra and lower falling. (e) Harley and grain rising. * 45 per 100 maunds. † For a season. ‡ Wholesale price of salt is Rs. 45 per 100 maunds. § No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

PROVINCE.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.																							
			Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Dalra), Pennisetum Spontaneum.								
			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
MYSORE.	Bangalore	No return received																								
	Kolar	No return received																								
	Tumkur	No return received																								
	Mysore	No return received																								
	Hassan	No return received																								
	Shimoga	No return received																								
	Kodur	No return received																								
COORG.	Chitaldroog	No return received																								
	Coorg	9 8	9 6	8 4	9 6	9 6	9 9	9 13	9 13	10 13	13 15	14 3	14 9			
	Jaypore	17 0	16 8	16 0	24 8	24 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0				
	Kishengurh	17 4	17 0	17 8	28 0	28 0	27 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	10 8	9 0	27 0	25 8	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0				
	Kerrowles	19 6	19 6	16 12	28 12	27 8	17 8	13 12	15 0	13 8	16 4	17 8	13 12	28 12	28 12	22 1	4 25	0 24	6 17	4	...	...		
	Ulwur	20 1	20 1	17 8	30 7	30 2	22 4	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 8	13 8	11 8	29 4	29 3	21 13	25 13	24 13	13 19	4	...	...		
	Mhuripore (City)	19 8	19 2	...	30 4	30 4	...	8 2	8 2	...	11 4	11 0	...	25 12	27 0	...	24 4	25 8	...	...	...	...
	Ajmere	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	24 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	
	Deoli Cantonment	17 15	18 3	19 4	22 1	22 8	22 12	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	9 9	24 5	24 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 4	...	...	...	
	RAJPOOTANA.	Erinpura	No return received																							
Shrohee		No return received																								
Abu		No return received																								
Anadra		No return received																								
Hilly Tracts of Meywar		23 0	22 0	24 0	31 0	28 0	36 0	...	...	...	18 8	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Oodeypore)		13 10	14 18	16 0	21 1	22 4	21 1	11 5	11 11	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bánawára (Meywar Agency)		21 4	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	18 12	18 12	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parthabgarh ("		17 13	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	10 15	10 5	9 1	13 2	13 2	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwar (Jodhpore)		No return received																								
Bikaner		13 8	13 8	11 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	3 0	6 10	6 10	6 8	...	...	...	23 4	23 11	18 8	...	...	...	
Joondoo		18 0	17 4	22 8	28 0	28 4	31 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	30 0	29 8	36 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kotah		17 13	17 12	23 0	16 0	14 0	27 8	10 0	10 0	7 12	13 4	13 4	10 0	26 0	24 0	32 4	8 15	0 15	0 16	0	...	...		
Tonk		16 8	15 11	17 9	24 0	24 6	20 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	26 4	26 4	420	1 20	12 20	4 19	0	...	...		
Jhalawar		16 13	16 2	17 11	8 0	8 0	23 14	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	8 13	21 6	19 14	22 1	1 18	6 18	2 17	0	...	...		
Shahpore		17 1	16 12	21 1	11 4	22 5	27 5	14 0	12 0	9 12	16 0	14 12	15 1	20 9	20 12	26 7	19 7	10 0	18 8	...	...	...	
Dholpur	18 6	18 5	16 6	29 13	30 2	21 2	10 2	10 2	7 14	12 6	12 6	11 13	26 15	23 2	19 6	26 4	26 18	18 13	...	...	...		
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	16 8	16 0	19 9	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 0	10 14	10 14	9 8	21 14	21 0	26 3	18 5	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	
	Gwalior	17 7	17 5	17 6	21 8	20 1	16 4	7 13	7 13	7 3	10 5	10 5	9 6	22 13	23 12	20 5	21 6	21 0	17 15	...	...	...	
	Goona	23 8	22 12	28 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	34 0	30 0	37 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	
	Daghelkhand (Sutna)	18 14	18 12	22 0	35 0	34 8	36 4	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	36 15	35 0	31 0	31 0	32 6	0	...	...		

* Not received.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1882, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 56 AND 57 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 13th JANUARY 1883.

[illegible]

Not 23-2, as inserted in previous return.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Des. 2511.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

D. M. BARBODR,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1882-83 UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1882.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING NOVEMBER 1892.				NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.
	DEPTH OF CANAL AT REGULATING GATE.		GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.		PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.		ZILA.	ACRES.	Average.	During month.	NAME.	Area in acres.	
	Fall supply.	Actual through-out.	Estimated fall supply.	Actual acreage throughout.	Up.	Down.							
{ 1st Division { 2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower 2nd do., Lahore Branch Passed out of Escapes . TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL	4-9	4-20	{ 3,073-60	{ 860 727 499 447	Gurdaspur	7,104	0-20	...	Wheat .	84,277	The amount entering the Bari Doab Canal Head was 2,389 cubic feet per second. The area irrigated up to date is greater than that of same period of last year by 12,768 acres, but is still far below that of 1890-91, which was 167,384 acres: the main reason for the comparative lackness of demand appears to be that the very heavy rain of the middle of September enabled the cultivators to plough and sow without the aid of irrigation, and they hold off from the Canal in the hope that timely rain will carry them through.
	4-6	2-44			Amritsar	53,519	0-17	...	Barley .		1,139
	3-0	2-90	...	...	...	Lahore .	74,776	0-37	...	Mixed grains .	6,793	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous	43,190
	3,073-60	2,533	135,399	
{ Corresponding period of last year Karnal Division . Delhi do. . Hansi do. . Do. Balla Head . Passed out of Escapes . TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	3,073-60	2,162-11	122,691	122,691	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 2,011 cubic feet per second. As compared with the corresponding period of last year, there is an increase of 18,314 acres: of this 9,719 acres are in the Hissar District alone.
	4-38	4-40	{ 2,546	{ 221 787 1,271 243 89	{ ... ... ... ... ...	...	Umballa	288	0-06	...	Wheat .	43,063
	5-70	5-67				Karnal .	12,983	0-03	...		Barley .	146
	9-00	9-30	...	...	...	Delli .	5,017	0-06	...	Mixed grains .	9,392	
	8-80	7-36	...	...	...	Rohtak .	12,281	0-02	...	Miscellaneous	5,513	
{ Corresponding period of last year Upper Sutlej Division . { Lower Sutlej and Chenab Indus Canals Muzaffargarh Canals . TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	2,546	2,611	...	93,302	...	58,104	58,104	On the Indus Canals there is an increase of 30,920 acres as compared with the same period of the preceding year.
	...	...	2,546	2,523	...	30,880	...	39,890	...	...	...	39,890
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,600	0-13	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,000	0-14	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189,428	0-16	...	...	...
{ Corresponding period of last year PERMANENT CANALS, GRAND TOTAL Do. corresponding period of last year	486,053	486,053	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	446,133	...	...	...	446,133
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193,503	...	...	...	193,503
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,581	...	...	...	103,581
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167,330	...	...	...	167,330

T. HIGHAM,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLVII of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 25TH NOVEMBER 1882.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 25TH NOVEMBER 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 25TH NOVEMBER 1891.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 25TH NOVEMBER 1892.		Total Increase in 1892-93.	Total Decrease in 1892-93.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
25th Nov. 1882	Eastern Bengal . . .	172	99,258	577	193	1,63,581	848	36,44,887	617	39,35,738	597	2,90,851	...
25th ditto .	Oudh and Rohilkhand . . .	547	97,811	178	547	1,30,944	221	31,40,981	167	32,24,845	172	83,914	...
25th ditto .	Sind, Punjab & Delhi . . .	676	2,13,857	316	676	2,21,274	332	60,24,707	280	62,86,579	270	2,11,872	...
25th ditto .	Madras . . .	858	1,08,812	127	861	99,913	116	40,93,693	139	45,54,199	155	4,60,506	...
25th ditto .	South Indian . . .	655	68,075	104	655	60,537	92	24,92,146	111	24,53,779	109	...	38,367
2nd Dec. 1882	Great Indian Peninsula . . .	1,447	7,53,500	521	1,458	7,10,681	487	2,02,59,491	408	2,05,56,543	414	2,97,064	...
2nd ditto .	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	444	1,76,619	398	461	2,08,688	453	59,87,601	393	62,75,629	398	2,88,028	...
	TOTAL . . .	4,799	15,17,932	316	4,861	15,88,621	337	4,56,43,446	277	4,72,37,314	285	15,93,868	...
	<i>State.</i>												
2nd Dec. 1882	East Indian . . .	1,504	9,67,427	643	1,507	9,96,474	661	2,82,75,619	547	2,86,80,769	557	4,05,150	...
25th Nov. 1882	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	28	4,588	164	33	10,279	311	97,804	102	1,40,536	125	42,732	...
25th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,387	51	27	1,349	50	41,178	44	44,775	48	3,597	...
25th ditto .	Northern Bengal . . .	233	46,055	198	236	54,123	235	11,65,615	146	18,25,555	169	1,59,940	...
25th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	65	12,971	153	65	14,595	172	3,59,347	123	4,16,474	141	57,127	...
25th ditto .	Patna-Gya . . .	57	8,386	147	57	11,987	210	3,27,237	167	3,27,348	168	111	...
2nd Dec. 1882	Muttra-Hathras . . .	29	2,035	70	29	2,563	88	90,943	92	62,885	83	...	8,058
2nd ditto .	Cawnpore-Furakhabad . . .	86	8,520	99	87	5,454	63	1,84,313	80	2,15,010	72	80,697	...
2nd ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghaziipur . . .	12	1,148	96	12	710	59	25,596	62	29,987	71	3,391	...
25th Nov. 1882	Rajputana-Malwa . . .	1,016	2,37,936	234	1,116	2,37,700	213	57,50,429	165	65,13,528	169	7,63,009	...
2nd Dec. 1882	Wardha Coal . . .	45	12,582	280	45	15,482	344	3,08,026	199	3,46,398	225	88,372	...
2nd ditto .	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh . . .	66	4,416	67	98	8,250	84	1,74,354	88	3,14,370	94	1,40,016	...
2nd ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	29,364	182	161	33,993	211	8,81,218	160	9,22,280	167	41,072	...
2nd ditto .	Sindia . . .	75	6,984	85	76	5,988	79	1,97,516	76	2,01,290	78	3,774	...
25th Nov. 1882	Punjab Northern . . .	363	75,625	208	363	57,768	138	19,18,858	154	19,00,001	137	...	18,767
25th ditto .	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	1,21,481	336	660	1,52,191	231	32,83,353	145	31,19,029	138	...	1,64,324
25th ditto .	Muttra-Achnera . . .	23	897	39	23	1,320	57	(b)2,844	47	46,059	58	43,716	...
25th ditto .	Kanina Dharla Tramway . . .	21	1,816	90	32	2,699	84	(c)25,924	61	54,276	50	28,352	...
	TOTAL . . .	2,987	5,75,601	193	3,133	6,16,401	197	1,48,34,055	146	1,59,98,901	148	11,64,846	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
2nd Dec. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal . . .	193	12,557	67	193	12,611	65	4,40,728	78	5,41,495	141	1,00,767	...
2nd ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	14,838	123	121	14,192	117	5,15,266	124	5,59,005	135	43,739	...
25th Nov. 1882	Mysore . . .	58	2,310	40	86	4,438	52	95,508	48	2,02,981	69	1,07,478	...
25th ditto .	Jodhpore . . .	...	...	...	19	740	39	...	...	(a)12,134	16	12,134	...
	TOTAL . . .	372	30,105	81	419	31,981	76	10,51,502	89	13,15,615	92	2,64,119	...
	GRAND TOTAL . . .	8,662	30,91,085	320	9,910	32,33,477	326	8,98,04,022	272	9,32,32,599	274	34,27,977	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,53,03,738	137	4,57,90,070	134	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,45,00,824	135	4,74,42,529	140	29,41,705	...

(a) Total receipts from 24th June to 25th November 1882.

(b) Total receipts from 12th November to 25th November 1891.

(c) Total receipts from 9th July to 25th November 1891.

FOR WILLIAM,
The 22nd January 1883.

ALEXANDER IZAT,
Offy. Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first nine months of the official year 1892-93, and of the eleven preceding years.
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE NINE MONTHS, APRIL TO DECEMBER.										TOTAL EASTERN INDIA.										YEAR.			
	BOMBAY.					MADRAS.					BATHIN UTTERS.					TOTAL EASTERN INDIA.								
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.								
1871-72.	7.65	55.99	16.50	80.23	5.00	32.67	3.10	41.77	93	1.38	3.24	2.66	8.92	9.93	21.51	1.17	3.16	12.78	17.11	1,72.67	1,20.08	43.78	1,63.86	1871-72.
1872-73.	9.08	62.55	18.12	79.75	2.93	31.83	2.59	38.25	81	1.62	3.53	2.88	8.68	7.96	19.52	2.19	3.54	22.31	28.04	97.52	1,16.41	52.80	1,69.01	1872-73.
1873-74.	7.79	51.64	14.08	73.51	4.51	34.93	2.64	41.18	90	90	2.57	2.70	10.24	9.87	22.81	2.38	3.46	16.41	22.25	1,00.14	1,18.12	43.90	1,62.32	1873-74.
1874-75.	8.85	58.68	11.14	78.67	4.97	34.99	3.01	42.97	86	1.10	2.59	2.71	10.17	9.64	22.52	2.92	5.10	11.22	19.24	1,09.57	1,20.88	36.11	1,65.99	1874-75.
1875-76.	9.37	57.45	11.65	78.47	4.95	30.55	3.77	39.27	97	1.02	2.78	3.15	10.41	8.60	22.16	2.87	3.67	19.35	25.89	1,02.87	1,24.18	44.39	1,68.57	1875-76.
1876-77.	9.65	49.19	10.93	70.07	6.18	31.26	83	38.27	1.16	58	1.94	4.11	9.06	5.63	18.80	3.14	3.80	13.59	20.53	94.19	1,18.43	31.18	1,49.61	1876-77.
1877-78.	10.71	59.44	13.04	83.19	6.31	35.95	77	43.03	1.49	70	2.51	4.06	6.58	1.54	12.18	3.62	4.60	10.17	18.39	1,07.27	1,33.46	25.84	1,59.30	1877-78.
1878-79.	9.68	49.72	11.62	71.02	6.28	34.26	1.54	41.08	1.42	44	2.05	4.03	6.81	3.49	14.23	4.92	5.07	15.33	25.32	95.30	1,21.63	32.07	1,53.70	1878-79.
1879-80.	9.04	46.91	7.88	63.83	7.04	28.75	1.46	37.25	2.40	55	3.14	3.90	6.93	5.28	16.11	5.07	4.91	18.00	27.98	88.05	1,15.50	32.61	1,48.11	1879-80.
1880-81.	9.73	45.62	9.27	64.62	6.36	40.98	1.77	49.11	3.39	86	4.43	3.92	7.99	5.89	17.80	5.51	5.94	21.87	31.32	1,01.39	1,28.30	38.98	1,67.28	1880-81.
1881-82.	9.61	40.83	11.24	61.68	7.43	35.08	1.21	43.72	2.83	97	4.06	3.66	7.24	3.63	14.53	5.10	5.87	25.38	30.35	89.99	1,18.62	41.72	1,60.34	1881-82.
1882-83.	10.33	18	11.91	22.42	7.27	—95°	1.14	7.46	2.58	44	3.06	4.64	2	2.88	6.94	5.71	7	30.22	36.00	—61°	29.29	46.59	75.88	1882-83.

* The amounts refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

STATISTICAL BRANCH:

Calcutta, 22nd January 1893.

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR
THE WEEK ENDING THE 23rd JANUARY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been no rainfall to report in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, British Burma, Mysore and Coorg, and the Nizam's Territories, while what has fallen elsewhere has been slight.

The prospects of the cold-weather crops continue generally favourable. But in parts, notably in the western districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and throughout the Punjab, the absence of winter rains is telling severely on the crops on unirrigated land.

The mustard crop is reported to be doing badly in several districts of the North-Western Provinces, and in Sarau, in the Bengal Presidency, it has also been much injured by blight.

Harvest operations are still progressing in the Madras Presidency, with an outturn below average in four districts. In Mysore and Coorg reaping of rice crops still continues. In British Burma and Bengal the crop has been nearly all gathered in, the average outturn in the latter province being fair. The harvesting and pressing of sugarcane continue generally throughout India.

Since the information above summarised was received, later accounts have come in showing the prevalence of cloudy weather and good rain over all the more northern and north-western parts of the country.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 24th)		
Bellary . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, dry grains, tobacco, and sugarcane, yield average.
Kurnool . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops in good condition; harvest horse-gram, outturn below average; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops dry grains, cotton, and sugarcane thriving; harvest dry grains and sugarcane, yield average; fever and small-pox continue; cholera and cattle disease in one taluk.
Kistna . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops affected by grubs in one taluk, elsewhere promising; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average; fever and cattle disease general; small-pox increasing; water two feet over ancient.
Chingleput (Madras) . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, yield below average; small-pox and cattle disease in parts.
Coimbatore . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield average; fever, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.
Tanjore	10 (average of one station.)	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and <i>ragi</i> , outturn below average; cholera more generally prevalent.
Madura . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops generally withering in parts; harvest paddy and dry crops in parts; cholera in parts.
Malabar . . . . .	. . . . .	Harvest second crop paddy continues; fever and cholera in parts; small-pox slight.
Travancore . . . . .	. . . . .	Harvest progressing; fever and small-pox continue.
Bombay—(Jan. 24th).		
Kurrachee	Nil	General Remarks.—No rain except in Tanjore; general prospects good. River at Kotri on 20th, 2 feet 10 inches, 1 inch lower than last year; 49 cases small-pox in Kurrachi; since outbreak of disease on 3rd December, 14 deaths, 21 persons remaining sick on 19th, disease confined to Bagdadi lines, residence of Mekranis; a few cases also in Sehwan and Kotri talukas; fever in 10 talukas; harvesting of <i>sareh</i> and <i>jumloo</i> in Jati commenced; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachi 24, 32, and 33 lbs., in Kotri 32 and 50 lbs., in Tata 24, 38, and 44 lbs., and in Mirpur Batoro 22, 40, and 42 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Rabi</i> crops fair; weather unseasonably mild; small-pox in Hyderabad and fever in 6 talukas; cattle disease in Kandiaro and Nowsharo; wheat 26, <i>bajri</i> 39, <i>jowari</i> 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Rabi</i> crops thriving; small-pox in Dhandhuka; wheat 28 and <i>bajri</i> 33 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Rabi</i> sowing completed; cotton-picking commenced; cattle disease in Kadi taluka; <i>bajri</i> 30½ to 31 lbs. and rice 26½ lbs. per British rupee.
Surat . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Rabi</i> crops thriving; cotton-picking continued; fever in Pardi and Mandir; 5 or 6 deaths daily from small-pox in city; <i>jowari</i> 40 and <i>rayli</i> 61 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik . . . . .	. . . . .	Weather still muggy; <i>rabi</i> crops good; cattle disease in Sinner and Dindori talukas; wheat 26½, <i>bajri</i> 36, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Colaba (Bombay)		Average abnormal temperature 3° warm, vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; wind normal, except on 16th and 18th, when abnormal wind was southerly.
Poona		Rabi crops good; <i>bajri</i> 45 and <i>jowari</i> 55 lbs. per rupee; in Poona <i>bajri</i> 41 and <i>jowari</i> 46 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar		Rabi crops generally good; <i>bajri</i> maximum 54 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 48 lbs. in Akola; <i>jowari</i> maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 60 lbs. in Akola.
Sholapore		Harvest of late crops commenced in some places; <i>jowari</i> 72 lbs. 28 tolas, and <i>bajri</i> 58 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar		Early crop harvest continues; cotton blighted in 8 and wheat in 6 talukas; other late crops good; cholera continues in Gadag, 4 out of 5 cases fatal; fever and ague in 8 talukas; cattle disease disappeared; rice minimum 26 and <i>jowari</i> 52 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara		Sowing for second crop continues; sugarcane harvest on coast; garden produce healthy; fever in 2 talukas; small-pox 1 death in Sirsi; common rice in Karwar 13 seers per rupee, in district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather fair.
Rajkot		Weather cold; general health good; cholera continues slightly in Navanagar and Morvi, it has also appeared in 2 villages of Porbandar; <i>bajri</i> 28 and <i>jowari</i> 35 lbs. per rupee.
Bengal—(Jan. 24th)		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rabi crops doing well; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in several districts.
Chittagong	Nil	Weather fine and cold; state and prospects of crops good; harvesting of <i>aman</i> nearly finished; cholera and cattle-disease not yet ceased; several cases of small-pox reported.
Dacca	Nil	Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy nearly completed, yield average; winter crops doing well.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	Nil	Harvesting of late rice and sugarcane going on; outturn estimated at about from 12 to 14 annas; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; price of common rice stationary; general health good; cholera disappearing.
Moorsheadabad	Nil	Harvesting of <i>aman</i> still going on; outturn good where the crop has been cut; except a small area in thana Mirzapore, where cholera has broken out; public health generally good.
Rajshahye	Nil	Weather cloudy; winter crops promising well; fever prevalent; cholera reported in Bagmaree thana.
Burdwan	Nil	Harvesting of late rice over; average outturn about 8 annas; prospects of winter crops fair; fever prevalent; cholera lingers.
Itungpore	Nil	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; cholera prevalent in some parts.
Bhagalpur	Nil	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops good; rice harvest nearly completed, generally with a fair outturn; mustard and <i>kurti</i> being cut, former a full crop, latter rather poor.
Purneah	Nil	Late rice harvested; rain would benefit <i>rabi</i> crops; public health good.
Patna	Nil	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops favourable; public health good.
Durbhunga	Nil	Rice being thrashed; <i>rabi</i> crops promising; prices stationary; public health generally good; fever in south of district.
Hazaribagh	Nil	Weather cold and cloudy since 22nd; prospects of crops good; oil-seeds and pulses being collected; sugarcane being pressed; general health good.
Cuttack	Nil	Reaping of late rice and <i>rabi</i> crops in progress; wheat and <i>dalu</i> rice progressing well; public health good.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rainfall reported from any part of the province during the week; there was a light shower in Calcutta last evening; weather generally reported to be colder than before; rice harvest almost entirely gathered in with fair outturn on an average, though it has not turned out as well in some places as was expected; harvesting and pressing of sugarcane becoming general; prospects of all cold-weather crops continue to be generally reported on very favourably; pulses and oil-seeds are being gathered in some places; in Sarun mustard is said to have been much injured by blight; fever and cholera, though generally much abated, are still prevalent in some places; small-pox has appeared in a few districts.
Benares (Jan. 23rd)	No rain	Weather slightly cloudy; mustard damaged by insects; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; no sickness; prices stationary; if cloudy weather continues wheat crops will be attacked with rust.
Ahmadabad (" 24th)	A little rain during the week, but hardly measurable.	Crops flourishing, only a little injury to <i>sarson</i> (mustard crop); general health good, only a little small-pox of a mild type; prices stationary.
Gorakhpur (" 22nd)		Weather bright; linseed very generally attacked by insects; staple <i>rabi</i> crops good; prices stationary.
Jhansi (" ")	Slight showers on the 21st.	Weather still cloudy; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; prices stationary; small-pox amongst children continues.
Agra (" 23rd)	30 in one pargana on 22nd instant.	Well, irrigation continues; small-pox in five parganas; general health good; prices almost stationary.
Bareilly (" ")	No rain	Weather cloudy; crops good, but rain wanted; everything else normal.

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Meerut (Jan. 23rd)	No rain	Rain wanted; health good; prices unchanged; supplies ample.
Kumaon (" ")	No rain	No report of fatal deaths from typhus, about 8 persons died from fever, enquiry being made from what kind of fever, otherwise general health good; sky cloudy; crops on the point of being injured from want of rain; cattle disease continues; rise in prices during this week.
Lucknow (" ")		Wind westerly; clouds about, but no rain; crops excellent where irrigated, poor on dry lands; prospects favourable; small-pox continues in the city.
Partabgarh (" ")		Weather cloudy, but no rain; the cloudy weather may do harm to <i>rabi</i> crops; irrigation ceased; prices falling; general health good, but in two villages in Kunda tahsil slight cases of cholera.
Sitapur (" ")	No rain	Weather cloudy; general health good; prices on the whole stationary.
Fyzabad (" ")	No rain	Weather cloudy; prospects good; irrigation going on; health good; prices steady.
Rae Bareilly (" 22nd)		Cloudy weather during the last few days, but no rain; <i>rabi</i> crops except mustard looking well; no sickness among men and cattle reported; prices stationary.
Cannanore (" 23rd)	No rain	Weather cloudy now and then; irrigation going on; prospects good; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Farukhabad (" ")		Weather alternately cloudy and clear; state of crops fair, but rain greatly needed; small-pox reported as prevailing in Chibraman pargana.
General Remarks. —Weather cloudy except in Gorakhpur; slight rain in Allahabad, Jhansi, Aligarh, and Agra; prospects good on the whole, but rain wanted especially in the up-country districts; mustard doing badly in several districts and linseed suffering from insects in Gorakhpur; general health good, but small-pox reported from Lucknow, Allahabad, Farukhabad, Agra, and Jhansi, and cholera in two villages of Partabgarh; prices on the whole stationary.		
Punjab—(Jan. 23rd)		
Delhi		Health fair; small-pox in the city and district; harvest prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Hissar		Rain much wanted for the <i>barani rabi</i> crops; small-pox in Rohtak decreasing; prices stationary.
Umballa		Health good; <i>rabi</i> crops suffering from want of rain; prices of food grains stationary, of grain falling.
Jullundur		Rain much wanted; health good; prices stationary.
Amritsar		Rain much wanted; health good; <i>rabi</i> harvest prospects fair; prices almost stationary.
Lahore		Health and harvest prospects good; but rain much wanted; prices fluctuating.
Ferozepore		Health good; harvest prospects fair; but rain is much wanted; slight rise in prices.
Sialkot		Rain wanted; health good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi	Slight rain in the district and 5 inches snow in Murree.	Seasonal fever in the Fattahjang and Kahuta tahsils; cattle disease continues in the Murree tahsil; <i>rabi</i> harvest prospects good, but more rain is wanted; prices almost stationary.
Rehawal		Health good; rain much wanted for the <i>rabi</i> sowings; prices almost stationary.
Mooltan		Health and harvest prospects good; but rain wanted; prices almost stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan		Weather occasionally cloudy; health and harvest prospects fair but rain much wanted; prices steady.
General Remarks. —Rain is much wanted throughout the province; health and harvest prospects are fair.		
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Jan. 24th)		Weather cloudy; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; public health good; prices slightly risen.
Jubbulpore (" 23rd)		Weather cloudy; <i>rabi</i> crops in good condition; prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor (" 22nd)		Weather cloudy and unfavourable to crops; slight damage caused by frost in places; health fair; prices steady.
Soni (" 23rd)	20	Weather cloudy; slight damage to <i>rabi</i> crops sown earlier, those sown later benefited; prices slightly risen.
Hoshangabad (" 23rd)		Weather cloudy and cool; prospects of crops good; an average out-turn expected; fever prevalent; wheat 17 seers per rupee.
Raipur (" 20th)		Weather slightly cloudy; threshing of <i>kharif</i> crops almost finished; <i>rabi</i> doing well; slight cattle disease; health good; prices stationary.
Sambalpur (" 18th)		Weather clear; prospects of crops and health good; rice 55 seers per rupee.
Khandwa (" 23rd)		Occasional clouds with slight rain; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; small-pox reported; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
General Remarks. —Weather cloudy and cool; threshing of <i>kharif</i> crops approaching completion; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops favourable; public health good; prices stationary.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—		
(Jan. 20th)		
Akyab		Eight deaths from cholera in two townships, otherwise public health good; cattle disease slight; reaping nearly over.
Rangoon		Three deaths from cholera, otherwise public health good; crops reaped.
Bassein		Two deaths from cholera in town and 5 in district; otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in one township; reaping finished in a few places.
Prome		Public health good; reaping finished.
Amherst (Moulmein)		Public health and health of cattle in Moulmein and district good; reaping almost finished.
Toungoo		Public health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —With the exception of some cholera, public health good; harvest nearly over.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Jan. 23rd)	Nil	Weather seasonable; public health good; reaping of <i>sali</i> paddy over, crop an average one; lands being broken up for <i>aus</i> .
Sylhet (" 24th)	Nil	Paddy harvest outturn below the average of last three years; cholera still prevalent; prospects of winter crops good.
Cachar (" ")	Nil	Weather cold; outturn of <i>sali</i> and <i>aus</i> crops little less than that of last year; common rice 21½ seers per rupee; 5 deaths from cholera reported from Katigara.
Dibrugarh (" ")	0·81	Weather rainy and cold; mustard promises well; cholera reported from the Sadr sub-division.
Mysore and Coorg—		
(Jan. 24th)		
Bangalore		Crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore		Crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mercara		Picking of coffee nearly completed; reaping of rice crops still continues; fever prevalent in Nanjarajapatna taluk; slight fall in price of food grains during the week.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —The crops in the province are in good condition; <i>kartik</i> paddy, horse-gram, <i>susumum</i> , <i>aus</i> , etc., are being harvested; <i>visakh</i> paddy was sown in some places; prospects fair; slight fall in prices; <i>ragi</i> at Bangalore 34 seers per rupee, at Mysore 28 seers, at Shimoga 28 to 30 seers, and at Chitaldroog 40 to 60 seers per rupee; public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad—		
(Jan. 24th)		
Amraoti		Threshing in progress; <i>rabi</i> crops thriving; wheat 16 and <i>jowari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola		Prospects of <i>rabi</i> favourable.
Hyderabad		<i>Rabi</i> crops flourishing; sowing of <i>tabi</i> crops continues in some talukas, and weeding commenced in others; weather cloudy; cholera slightly prevalent; prices—wheat 16, coarse rice 11, white <i>jowari</i> 26, yellow <i>jowari</i> 31, and <i>tur</i> 25; seers per <i>hali</i> sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
(Jan. 24th)		
Indore	Slight rain on 21st	Weather cloudy and warm for the season; health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior)		Weather cloudy; health and prospects good.
Sutna		Weather cloudy; health and prospects good.
Neemuch	Slight rain on 20th	Health and prospects good.
Goona	30 on 21st	Health and prospects good.
Bhopal		Weather cool; health and prospects good.
Nowgong		Health good; last week's rain has done much good to <i>rabi</i> crops.
Maupur		Prospects good.
Rajputana—		
(Jan. 24th)		
Abu		Weather cold; health good; occasional rumblings of earthquake continue.
Sirohi (" 21st)		Wells full; health good; prospects fair.
Marwar (" 9th)		No water in tanks; wells resorted to; health good; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well.
Haroti (" 22nd)	Slight shower on night of the 19th at Tonk.	Weather cloudy; heat during the day unusual; health good.
Jhalawar (" 17th)		Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> crops looking well; small-pox reported in Bikaneri district.
Ajmere (" 23rd)	10	Weather cloudy; fever and small-pox prevalent.
Jeypore (" ")	25	Prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.
Ulwar (" 24th)		Rain wanted; health good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 26th January, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I. C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mahārājā Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore Bahādur, K.C.S.I..
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble Rājā Siva Prasād, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Āhmad Khān Bahādur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Durgā Charan Lāhā.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.

INDIAN RAILWAY ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT presented the Report of the Select Committee
on the Bill to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879.

ELEPHANTS PRESERVATION ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS moved that the Bill to amend the Elephants
Preservation Act, 1879, be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS also moved that, for the enacting clause of the
Bill, the following be substituted, namely:—

“For section 4 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—
“4. Every wild elephant captured, and the tusks of every wild elephant killed, by any
person not licensed under this Act, shall be the property of
Rights of Government with respect
to certain elephants and tusks. Government.”

He said that, as the Bill was originally drafted, there was some doubt
attaching to the enacting clause, and it was thought better to make the section
perfectly clear. In consequence, the clause which he now moved to introduce
was proposed to be substituted for the enacting clause of the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

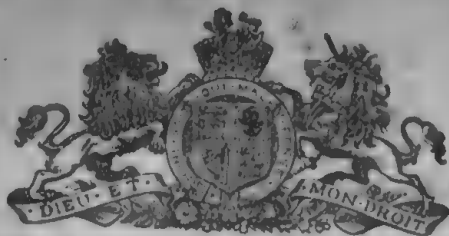
The Council adjourned to Friday, the 2nd February, 1883.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Additional Secretary to the Government of
India, Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;

The 26th January, 1883.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No 5. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REGARDING SUGAR IMPORTED FROM MAURITIUS INTO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND ITS COMPETITION WITH INDIAN SUGARS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department,—Circular No. 3 A., dated Calcutta, the 23rd January 1883.

AGRICULTURE.

Read the following letters:—

- Letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 615A., dated the 26th June 1882.
" Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 614A., dated the 26th June 1882.
Letter to the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, No. 1002A., dated 23rd October 1882.

Read also replies thereto:—

- Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 2646—134, dated 19th July 1882.
Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 6378, dated 15th September 1882.
" Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, dated 16th November 1882.

RESOLUTION.

IN Resolution No. 503, of 30th May 1882,* on the sugar industry in India, the Government of India noticed the extent to which the Bombay Presidency is still supplied with sugar from Mauritius, despite the increasing production of Northern India and Bengal. In separate communications addressed to the Government of Bombay, to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Government of India enquired what classes of sugar are mainly imported from Mauritius, whether they compete with the Indian article or are put to special uses, and to what extent the cost of Railway carriage prevents the sugar-producer of Northern India from successfully competing with the importer by sea.

* Published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India, dated 10th June 1882.

2. The replies of the Governments consulted, as also that of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, have now been received, and are published for information. They show that the imports of sugar into the Presidency fall broadly into two classes: (1) refined sugars, and (2) *gur*, a compost of sugar and molasses. The first class is almost exclusively supplied by Mauritius; the second mainly by sea-board from Madras. Such *gur* as comes from Northern India competes less with the refined sugars of Mauritius than with the shipments of *gur* from Madras. The imports from Mauritius meet a distinct demand for crystallised sugars, which at present Indian manufacturers make very little attempt to supply, and therefore a reduction of railway freight, although it might enable the *gur* imported by rail to compete on more favourable terms with that coming from Madras, would not divert the trade in refined sugars from Mauritius to Northern India. Meanwhile, the demand for *gur* throughout India fully equals, it is believed, the supply, and this is probably one of the causes which retards the development of sugar refining in the Bombay Presidency and elsewhere. The area under sugarcane in the Bombay Presidency and in the Central Provinces is, however, increasing, and the time may, it is trusted, be confidently anticipated when the indigenous article will displace to a great extent the refined sugars of various qualities at present imported by sea from Mauritius and China.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution and the papers read in the preamble be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and be

Government of Madras.	Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.	forwarded to the
" Bombay.	" Assam.	Local Govern-
" Bengal.	" British Burma.	ments and ad-
" N.W. Provinces and Oudh.	" Coorg.	ministrations
" Punjab.	" Ajmere.	noted in the
	S-cy. for Berar to Resident at Hyderabad.	

margin, for information, in continuation of the Circular from this Department, Nos. 20A—430-440, dated the 16th May 1882.

No. 614, dated Simla, the 26th June 1882.

From—T. W. HOLDENNESS, Esq., Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India,
To—The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

WITH reference to the return of sugar production in the Central Provinces furnished with your Secretary's letter No. ²⁰²¹₁₄₁, dated the 7th July 1879, and to paragraph 10 of the Government of India's despatch, forwarded by my endorsement No. ^{20A}₄₃₀₋₄₄₀, dated 16th ultimo, I am directed to invite attention to the fact that in the North-Western Provinces the average selling price of coarse sugar or *gur* is about Rs 5-8-0 per cwt., and to request that very early information may be given as to the selling price of *gur* imported into the Central Provinces from Northern India. The price of *gur* manufactured from sugar grown in the Central Provinces appears from the returns lately furnished by you to be considerably higher than the average market prices in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The object of this inquiry is, I am to explain, to ascertain to what extent the cost of railway carriage enters into the price of sugar in different parts of India.

No. 615, dated Simla, the 26th June 1882.

From—T. W. HOLDENNESS, Esq., Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

WITH reference to the return of sugar cultivation in the Bombay Presidency, furnished under your letter No. 10331. of the 10th December last, and to paragraph 10 of the despatch to the Secretary of State, forwarded under my endorsement No. ^{20A}₄₃₀₋₄₄₀, of the 16th ultimo, I am directed to request that you will be good enough, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, to furnish this Department with very early information on the following points.

2. It is observed that the price of sugar in the Bombay Presidency is variously stated for the several districts from R 7 to R 17 a cwt. I am to ask whether these figures represent in all cases the price of *coarse* or undrained sugar. In the North-Western Provinces the ordinary selling price of this description of sugar, locally known as *gur*, is about R 5-8 the cwt., and I am to enquire whether any information is available as to the selling price of *gur* imported into the Bombay Presidency from Northern India. I am to explain that the object of this enquiry is to ascertain to what extent the cost of railway carriage enters into the price of sugar in different parts of India.

3. I am at the same time to ask for any information available as to the quantity of sugar imported into Bombay from Mauritius, the quality of the imports, the average market price, and the classes of consumers. The Government of India would also like to know whether the Mauritius sugar competes with Indian grown sugars in the native markets of the Bombay Presidency, or whether it is mainly put to any special purpose for which Indian sugars are not adapted.

No. 1002, dated Simla, the 23rd October 1882.

From—F. L. PETER, Esq., Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India,

To—The Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE Government of India is anxious to ascertain how far the cost of carriage by rail enters into the price of the various sugars which are exported from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to Bombay, as compared with the freight on competing sugars, of a nearly similar quality, imported into Bombay from Mauritius or China. It has been ascertained that the chief exports of raw sugar from the North-Western Provinces to Bombay are made from the Benares block of the railway, and the Government of India wishes to be able to compare the cost of carriage of the sugar so imported with the cost of freight for similar sugar imported from China or the Mauritius. I should be greatly obliged for any information you may be able to give me on this point, and information based on actual transactions would be specially valuable.

2. I should also be thankful for any information you may be able to give me as to the ruling prices in Bombay of the sugars imported from the North-Western Provinces and of those imported from Mauritius or China, which come most nearly into competition with the North-Western Provinces products.

No. 2846—134, dated Nagpur, the 19th July 1882.

From—C. W. IMRIE, Esq., Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Chief Commr., Central Provinces,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

WITH reference to your letter No. 614A., dated 26th ultimo, inquiring as to the selling price of *gur* imported from Northern India, I am directed to submit a list of the prices at which *gur* is selling in the Central Provinces according to the latest information available.

These are as under:—

	Per maund.		Per cwt.	
	R	a.	R	a. p.
Saugor	5	10	7	11 0
Jubbulpore	5	0	6	13 3
Seoni	6	3	8	7 3
Betul	6	0	8	3 0
Chhindwara	5	0	6	13 3
Narsingpur	5	0	6	13 3
Hoshangabad	6	0	8	3 0
Nimar	7	8	10	4 0

It will be noticed that the price increases with the distance from the North-Western Provinces by rail; and from the large importations of *gur* by the East Indian Railway, it would appear that the above prices may be taken as those at which the imported *gur* finds a sale.

No. 6378, dated Bombay Castle, the 15th September 1882.

From—J. MONTAGU, Esq., Actg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, Revenue Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

WITH reference to Mr. Officiating Under-Secretary Holderness' letter No. 615A., dated 26th June last, requesting to be furnished with early information on certain points relative to the selling price of sugar in the Bombay Presidency, &c., I am directed to forward, for submission to the Government of India, the

• No. 5419, dated 30th August 1882. accompanying copy of a report* by the Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkari, which contains the information required by the Supreme Government.

No. 5419, dated Poona, the 30th August 1882.

Report by—C. B. PRITCHARD, Esq., Commr. of Customs, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.

WITH reference to the foregoing,* the undersigned has the honour to state that when the price of sugar is quoted for various ports of the Bombay Presidency at rates ranging from R7 to R17 per cwt., some of the quotations must be for coarse undrained sugar (*gur*), others for refined sugar, and others again must be averages struck from the prices of refined and unrefined sugar. R7 is somewhat below the present average price of *gur* in the city of Bombay, while R17 fairly represents the price of refined sugar.

2. *Gur* was formerly sent in large quantities from Northern India to Bombay for Guzerat, but since the opening of the Rajputana Railway it has been sent direct, and very little if any now comes to the city of Bombay; when it used to be brought by this route, its price in Bombay ranged from R6 to R10 per cwt. *Gur* is largely imported into the city of Bombay from the Madras Presidency, from coast ports in this Presidency south of Bombay, and by land from Kolhapur. The present price of this *gur* may be quoted from R6½ to R10 per cent., but as will be seen from the following table the average declared value in the years 1879-82 was over R9 per cwt.

3. Imports of *gur* from coast ports, including Madras Presidency—

YEAR.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Cwt.	R
1879-80	187,298	17,68,021
1880-81	191,739	18,90,484
1881-82	185,848	17,43,946

4. The imports of Mauritius and China sugar in the same period were as follows:—

		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
<i>Mauritius.</i>				
Sugar, refined	{ Cwts.	504,553	742,802	602,967
	{ R	82,03,073	1,19,34,726	95,41,495
" unrefined	{ Cwts.	1,293	2,229	1,218
	{ R	4,763	8,921	4,601
<i>China.</i>				
Sugarcandy	{ Cwts.	24,488	27,911	26,607
	{ R	5,85,999	6,50,528	5,72,821
Sugar, soft, refined	{ Cwts.	52,849	112,882	89,465
	{ R	8,74,990	18,75,432	14,72,318

* See in orig.

5. In addition to the above there have been importations of refined sugar to the following extent :—

		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
From Calcutta	{ Cwts.	98,075	27,387	30,265
	{ R	14,93,788	4,48,087	4,86,490
From Coast Ports	{ Cwts.	17,460	3,811	16,425
	{ R	1,48,310	63,389	2,43,426

6. Of the imports from Mauritius only, a very small portion is *gur*. This is inferior in quality to Indian *gur*, its present selling price ranging from R3-2 to R3-12 per cwt. Four qualities of refined Mauritius sugar are recognized in the Bombay market. Prices during 1881-82 may be quoted at from R18-8 for the first to R14-4 for the fourth quality; at present the prices are from R16-12 to R13 per cwt.

7. The prices of China refined sugar (soft) in 1881-82 may be quoted at from R15 to R17-10 per cwt., present prices ranging from R14-8 to R17. The price of China sugarcandy was from R20 to R25 per cwt. in the year 1881-82, present prices ranging from R20 to R22 per cwt.

8. It is not practicable to separate the re-exports of Mauritius sugar from Bombay from the aggregate re-exports of sugar of all kinds. The total re-exports are stated below :—

Re-exports to Foreign Countries, chiefly Persia, Turkey in Asia, Arabia, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Ceylon and Aden.

		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Sugar, refined	{ Cwts.	48,296	109,443	69,843
	{ R	8,26,849	19,37,846	12,37,024
„ unrefined	{ Cwts.	155	.	.
	{ R	1,575	.	.

Re-exports to Coast Ports, chiefly to Karachi and the Cutch and Kattywar Ports.

		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Sugar, refined	{ Cwts.	207,971	293,542	234,004
	{ R	34,49,117	49,99,354	39,67,512
„ unrefined	{ Cwts.	933	1,094	345
	{ R	10,943	4,135	4,082

9. The Hindus formerly had a prejudice against Mauritius refined sugar on account of the use of blood in the refining process, but this prejudice has been overcome or forgotten, and Mauritius sugar is now used by all sections of the community. Mauritius sugar cannot be said to be used for any special purposes to the exclusion of Indian sugar, but it is preferred for the purpose of making sweetmeats, being found when boiled down to be more free from foreign substances than Indian sugar.

Dated Bombay, the 16th November 1882.

From—D. WATSON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. ^{1002A}₄₃₋₂₁ of 23rd ultimo, asking particulars of the cost of freight on sugar from Mauritius

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and China to this port, as compared with the rates charged by the railways for the carriage of Indian sugar from the North-Western Provinces to Bombay.

In reply, I am requested by the Committee of the Chamber to say that sea-freights are of course liable to considerable fluctuation, but that the average cost of carrying one bag of sugar, weighing 1 cwt. 2 qrs. from Mauritius to Bombay, may be taken at 10 annas, while from China to Bombay it may be taken at R 1-9. The average fluctuations are, we believe, from 8 to 12 annas from Mauritius, and R 1-6 to R 1-12 from China, while in both cases I give you the medium rate. The present charges by railway for the same weight of bag from the several stations on the other side of India are, I understand, as follows:—

By rail from	R	a.	p.
Benares to Bombay	3	2	8
Allahabad to Bombay	2	13	6
Mirzapore "	3	0	2
Delhi "	4	3	0
Lucknow "	3	6	2

The prices at present ruling here for the different sorts of sugar are as follows:—

Bengal.

Casi	No. 1	R 24	per 168 lbs.
"	2	" 22—23	" "
"	3	" 20—21	" "
"	4	" 18-8 to 19-4	" "
Domo	"	" 15—18	" "
Khujooria	"	" 17—18	" "
Cossipore refined crystals	R17 per cwt.		

Mauritius.

Small white dry crystals, Nos. 1 to 3,	R 16-12 to 15-12	per 112 lbs.
Large "	" " 17	to 15-8 "
Soft white	" " 15	to 13-8 "

China.

No. 1	R 5-8 to 5-10	per 28 lbs.
" 2	" 4-8 to 5	" "

The Committee are informed that the chief advantage which the Mauritius sugars have over the Indian sugars is that they are much more highly crystallised, which makes them more suitable for native confectionery of all kinds. In preparing sweetmeats the sugar has to be washed, and in this process, in its present form, the Indian sugar wastes about 5 per cent. more than the Mauritius. China sugar is not highly crystallised, but it is whiter and sweeter than the Indian sugar, and consequently commands a comparatively higher price.

The Committee are informed that the Cossipore Sugar Factory at Calcutta is the only factory on the Mauritius system whose produce is known in this market. It is of a highly crystallized character, but being manufactured from inferior dates and not from the usual canes, it is said to be deficient in sweetness or saccharine matter, consequently it does not command as good a price as the Mauritius sorts. The quantity, however, of this description of Cossipore sugar sent here is very insignificant.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1882.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																		TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.											
	VIA TEHRAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.		VIA PAUMBUEN.		No.	Indian Value.
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.		
INDIAN.																				
Sent . . .	5,835	16,119 1	92	325 8	32	110 1	477	4,420 9	21	55 6	632	9,951 11	110	369 5	362	550 11	1,604	3,535 7	6,185	36,420 9
Received . .	5,164	22,723 6	290	841 12	64	178 12	553	1,907 4	72	690 12	702	1,933 1	125	343 10	...	...	1,746	3,229 15	8,716	31,717 3
TOTAL . . .	10,999	40,842 7	382	1,167 4	96	288 13	1,030	6,327 13	93	710 2	1,334	11,884 12	235	711 13	362	550 11	3,350	5,765 6	17,901	68,138 1
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West—																				
Via Madras . .	4,336	19,781 11	3	7 9	12	28 8	86	243 18	18	81 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,947	30,140 14
Via Rangoon . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Lalongha . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Paumben . .	436	1,273 3	1	8 7	...	...	19	56 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	458	1,333 3
From West to East—																				
Via Madras . .	4,377	16,396 12	106	354 10	3	16 12	141	441 9	31	148 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,658	17,988 7
Via Rangoon . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Lalongha . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Paumben . .	362	1,275 6	12	41 0	...	...	26	63 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	1,304 5
From West to East—																				
Via Bombay and Karachi . .	1,447	5,071 10	5	16 11	2	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,454	5,103 16
Via Karachi and Bombay . .	1,029	3,765 6	46	369 14	2	12 3	...	...	24	163 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,104	4,341 4
From East to East—																				
Via Paumben . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	186 9	1	3 7	...	...	...	...	56	183 0
Via Madras . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	163 14
Via Rangoon . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4 3
TOTAL . . .	12,479	48,163 14	176	635 3	19	69 1	273	610 7	73	393 12	35	186 9	1	3 7	2	4 3	46	185 14	13,124	50,644 6
GRAND TOTAL . . .																			31,026	1,18,912 7

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1882.

ROUTE.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN { Via Teheran	5,164	5,835	10,999	85.06	90.66	87.94
" Turkey	290	92	382	4.78	1.43	3.05
" Persian Gulf and Karachi	64	32	96	1.05	0.50	0.77
RED SEA . . . Via Suez	553	477	1,030	9.11	7.41	8.24
TOTAL . . .	6,071	6,436	12,507	100.00	100.00	100.00

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1882, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 102, 103, 106 AND 107 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27th JANUARY 1883.

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

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